



**International Federation of Library  
Associations and Institutions  
Programmes and Problems**

**A SELECT ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR THE  
AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF  
**MASTER OF LIBRARY SCIENCE**

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BY

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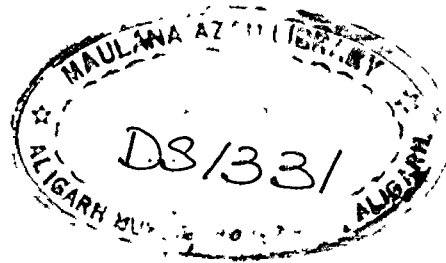
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A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T

I acknowledge my debt of gratitude to the Supervisor, Mr. Shabahat Husain, who extended his whole-hearted guidance and cooperation, and encouraged me to accomplish this work. I am highly thankful to him for bringing out the novel ideas and invaluable suggestions during the formative stages of this work.

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No account of thanks can suffice to my parents  
and brother who have taken every pain in getting me  
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NASIRUDHEEN. T.P.O.

## P R E F A C E

The present work in the form of an annotated bibliography is the result of a continuous and constant attempt of searching all the significant literature available on IFLA, and its functions and problems. Although the bibliography is selective in nature, an attempt has been made to cover all the aspects of the six Core Programmes of IFLA.

I am confident that this bibliography will be helpful to all those who have some interest to know the modern trends in the field of Library and Information Science.

### SCOPE

The annotated bibliography contains 290 entries and is divided into 7 Sections, as given below:

<u>Section</u>	<u>Entry No.</u>
1. General (deals with IFLA and its functions)	1 - 15
2. Advancement of Librarianship in Third World Programme (ALP)	16 - 80
3. International MARC Programme (IMP)	81 - 93
4. Preservation and Conservation (PAC)	94 - 110

5. Transborder Data Flow (TDF)	111 - 144
6. Universal Availability of Publications (UAP)	145 - 209
7. Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC)	210 - 290

The programmes are arranged in the alphabetical sequence. An attempt has been made to include the annotations of the latest literature available on the Six Core Programmes of IFLA upto the first quarter of 1987.

#### SUBJECT HEADING

Attempt has been made to give co-extensive subject heading as much as possible. It will facilitate readers to find out desired article(s) from this bibliography.

The broad pattern of the 'Library Science' and 'History' scheduled of the Colon classification has been followed in deriving the subject headings. If more than one entry comes under the same subject heading, these are arranged strictly by the Principle of Alphabetical Sequence. The general pattern of subject headings used in the bibliography is as follows:-

IFLA

" Problems

" Programmes-ALP

Attempt has been made to bring together the entries on the same programme and problem in different countries, by interpolating the term 'NATIONAL'. The programmes and problems of a wider geographical area have been brought together by interpolating the term 'REGIONAL'.

The following are the examples:

IFLA, PROGRAMMES, UAP, PROBLEMS, NATIONAL, FINLAND

" " " " " ICELAND

" " " " " SWEDAN

IFLA, PROGRAMMES, UAP, PROBLEMS, REGIONAL, SOUTH EAST ASIA

### ARRANGEMENT

An entry is preceded by the subject heading in capitals. The entry begins with the Entry Element (i.e. Surname) of the author in capitals, followed by the Secondary Element (i.e. forename) in paranthesis, and then the title of the article, which is followed by the title of the periodical, its volume, issue number, date of publication, after which, are given the pages in inclusive notation of the articles. The each entry is then followed by an informative abstracts of the article.

### STANDARDS FOLLOWED

Care has been taken to strictly follow the rules and practices of the Indian Standards for

Bibliographical\_Reference (IS:2381-1963) for each entry of the bibliography. Thus it gives a uniformity, for the bibliographical reference throughout the select bibliography. Attempt has been made to give a maximum abbreviated form for the name of periodical. The items of bibliographical reference for each country of a periodical article are arranged as follows:

- a) Name(s) of author(s);
- b) Full stop (.)
- c) Title of contribution including sub title, if any
- d) Full stop(.)
- e) Title of the periodical in abbreviated form as far as possible
- f) Full stop (.)
- g) Volume number
- h) Coma (,)
- i) Issue number
- j) Semi Colon (;)
- k) Year of publication
- l) Coma (,)
- m) Date of publication
- n) Semi Colon (;)
- o) Inclusive pages of the article.

#### SPECIMEN ENTRY

Entry no.42. MUSISI (JS). Development of libraries in Kenya.  
IFLA J. 10, 2; 1984; 125-35.

ABSTRACT

Gives a concise report of the historical background and the present day situation of libraries and librarianship in Kenya on the occasion of the 1985 IFLA General Conference in Nairobi. Special attention is given to the development of public libraries. The research of international meetings organised in Africa within the past decade and their implication for the future development of librarianship in Kenya are surveyed.

The items of information for each entry of a contribution to a composite book are arranged as follows:

- a) Name (s) of author(s);
- b) Title of contribution
- c) Connecting word, such as "In", and the following items of information of the host document:
  - 1/ Name(s) of author(s)
  - 2/ Title,
  - 3/ Volume number,
  - 4/ Edition number,
  - 5/ Year of publication,
  - 6/ Place of publication, and
  - 7/ Publisher;

- d) Specification of place of occurrence referred to the form of 'P' or 'Sec' or 'Chap' or 'Part', or any other appropriate term followed by the number or numbers concerned.fo

#### SPECIMEN ENTRY

Entry no.28

AJE (SB). Cooperative acquisition in Nigeria. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by HDL Vervliet. 1979, Munich, KG Saur; P 24-32.

#### INDEX

The index part contains an author index and a title index. The ISI rules for Alphabetical indexes are strictly followed for both the indexes. Each index guides to the specific entry or entries in the bibliography. It is hoped that they will be found very useful in consultation of the bibliography.

**PART ONE**  
**INTRODUCTION**



## I N T R O D U C T I O N

IFLA, International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, is a worldwide, independent, non-governmental organisation in pursuing the promotion of international cooperation, discussion and research in all fields of library activity. Its constantly growing membership now numbers over eleven hundred in more than one hundred and twenty countries. Its members are library and related associations, libraries and similar institutions, institutional affiliates and personal affiliates. It is registered in the Netherlands (The Hague) as an institutional association. IFLA aims at extending its membership into all countries and takes all branches of library work to be within its province. IFLA aspires to speak with authority as the global voice of the library profession.

### ORIGIN OF IFLA

The idea of bringing international cooperation into an organised, permanent form first arose towards the beginning of this century. At the two international library congresses which took place before the first World War, in Saint Louis, 1904, and in Brussels, 1910,

the wish for an international library federation was expressed in Brussels the first International Committee was founded, chiefly for the purpose of preparing future congresses. But it was during the aftermath of world war I that these early ideas and projects were realised in the gradual establishment of a international organisation whose structure and working methods were then steadily consolidated after the actual foundation of IFLA in 1927.

At the International Conference of Librarians and Book Lovers, held in Prague in June/July 1926, a proposal made by Mr. G. Henriot to set up an International Committee to represent the various national library associations on an international and permanent basis was considered of immediate interest and unanimously adopted.

On the occasion of the 50th Anniversary Conference of the American Library Association (ALA) held in Atlantic City in October 1926, an international committee recommended the ALA to get in touch with national associations and invite delegates authorized to study the creation of an international library committee to a meeting in Edinburg, the following year. There, at the 50th Anniversary Conference of the British

Library Association in 1927, the International Library and Bibliographical Committee came into being by a resolution signed by fifteen countries. Thus the IFLA was infact founded in Edinburg in 1927. But the name International Federation of Library Association was adopted only in 1929 in Rome.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF IFLA

The first meeting of this non-governmental international organisation was summoned by its president, Mr. I. Collijin, and took place in Rome in 1928. Fourteen national associations had signed official letters of adherence, and the Committee was thus formally constituted. It accepted the invitation of the Italian delegation to hold an international congress in Italy in the following year.

On this occasion, Mr. Godet submitted a draft programme, which, in order to ensure the useful work of this Congress suggested that it should be limited essentially to questions of an international order or of a general character. In this connection it was the task of the committee to prepare an international congress of librarians every five years.

Three of these congresses have taken place: the first in Rome, Florence and Venice in 1929, the second in Madrid and Barcelona in 1934, the third in Brussels in 1955. With the exceptions of the war years, the IFLA Council, until 1952 it was known as International Library Committee, which conducts the affairs of the Federation, met annually after its preparatory conference as in Italy in 1928 and 1929.

In 1939 fortyone associations had joined IFLA. World War II, however, interrupted and destroyed all IFLA programmes that were directed towards coordination and cooperation. But IFLA was one of the first non-governmental international organisations that started its work again after world was II. Librarians remained true to their calling to contribute to the reconstruction and the renewal of a progressive society on a worldwide basis. Although progress was hesitant, IFLA succeeded from the very start (Oslo 1946) in providing channels for the exchange of ideas, for personal contacts, and for the understanding of the common tasks and responsibilities of librarianship on a world wide basis.

In 1962 the number of members had risen to 90 from 50 countries, including 4 international organisations.

A committee was formed in conjunction with UNESCO to prepare a publication about the setting up and functioning of union catalogues. The problems and development of these union catalogues and international loan have been subjects of constant study by IFLA's Committee. New rules for internal loan were fixed in 1954, and new forms drafted. Standards for Public Library work was laid down by IFLA in 1958, and a Symposium on National Libraries was held in 1958. The International Conference on Cataloguing Principles of 1961 may be considered a result of IFLA's activity in this field. Since the foundation of IFLA national representative have made it a rule to report on the latest developments of libraries in their countries. IFLA has been active for a number of years in the field of public libraries and important studies on the subject have been made. IFLA's Committee on international exchange has constantly been occupied with the questions concerned and has contributed much to the new convention effected by UNESCO. The training of librarians has been always one of the fields of activities of IFLA. IFLA started a long term programme and publish in 1963 under the title Libraries in the World. In the preface of this booklet the president, G. Hofman said:

"Five years ago the IFLA was predominantly a forum for

librarianship in Western Europe with some support from the United States. Now it is an organisation of a world wide scope, representing libraries in 52 countries".

In 1962, owing to increased support by UNESCO, a full time permanent secretariat of IFLA could be established for the first time. In the years after 1962 the work of IFLA was mainly concentrated on cooperation with UNESCO and other international organisations such as ICA, FID etc., and on enhanced activity of sections and committees.

In 1969 IFLA established a Programme Development Group in Copenhagen. Its memorandum from a programme for future action was published in 1979.

### AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

In pursuing its basic objective of promoting international cooperation discussion and research in all fields of library activity IFLA aims at extending its membership into all countries where there are libraries and takes all branches of library work to be within its province. It aspires to speak with authority as the voice of the library profession of the whole world.

The basic objectives of IFLA are:

To promote international understanding, cooperation, discussion, research and development in all fields of library and information service activity.

To promote the continuing education of library personnel;

To provide an organisation through which librarianship can be represented in matters of international interest;

To develop, promote and maintain guidelines of various types of library activities, including compilation of statistics, recording and communication of bibliographic data, preservation and conservation of library materials, etc.

These objectives aim at universality, comprehensiveness and representative status. They influence IFLA's organisation, give direction to the development of IFLA's professional programme and also have implications for its structure and organisation which require from time to time, a revision of its rules and procedures.

## THE ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE

The activity of IFLA is accomplished through the Core Programmes and by the Division, Sections and Round Tables. IFLA also cooperates with other organizations, both their inter-governmental and non-governmental, to pursue its objectives.

The Sections are the basic professional groups of IFLA. Thirty-one Sections (plus several Round Tables) are grouped into eight divisions. Each Section consists of two officers and a Standing Committee. The Round Tables are professional units with officers but without Standing Committee. Some Sections are concerned with types of library (e.g. public libraries, parliamentary libraries); the others are concerned with types of library activity (e.g. Cataloguing, conservation, etc.). Each Section proposes its own programme. These programmes are reviewed by the Division's of Coordinating Board, consisting of the elected officers of the Sections and Round Tables of the Division, and the Division's programmes are reviewed by the Professional Board, consisting of a representative from each Division. There is a continuing review of both the number and the tasks of the Sections and Round Tables.



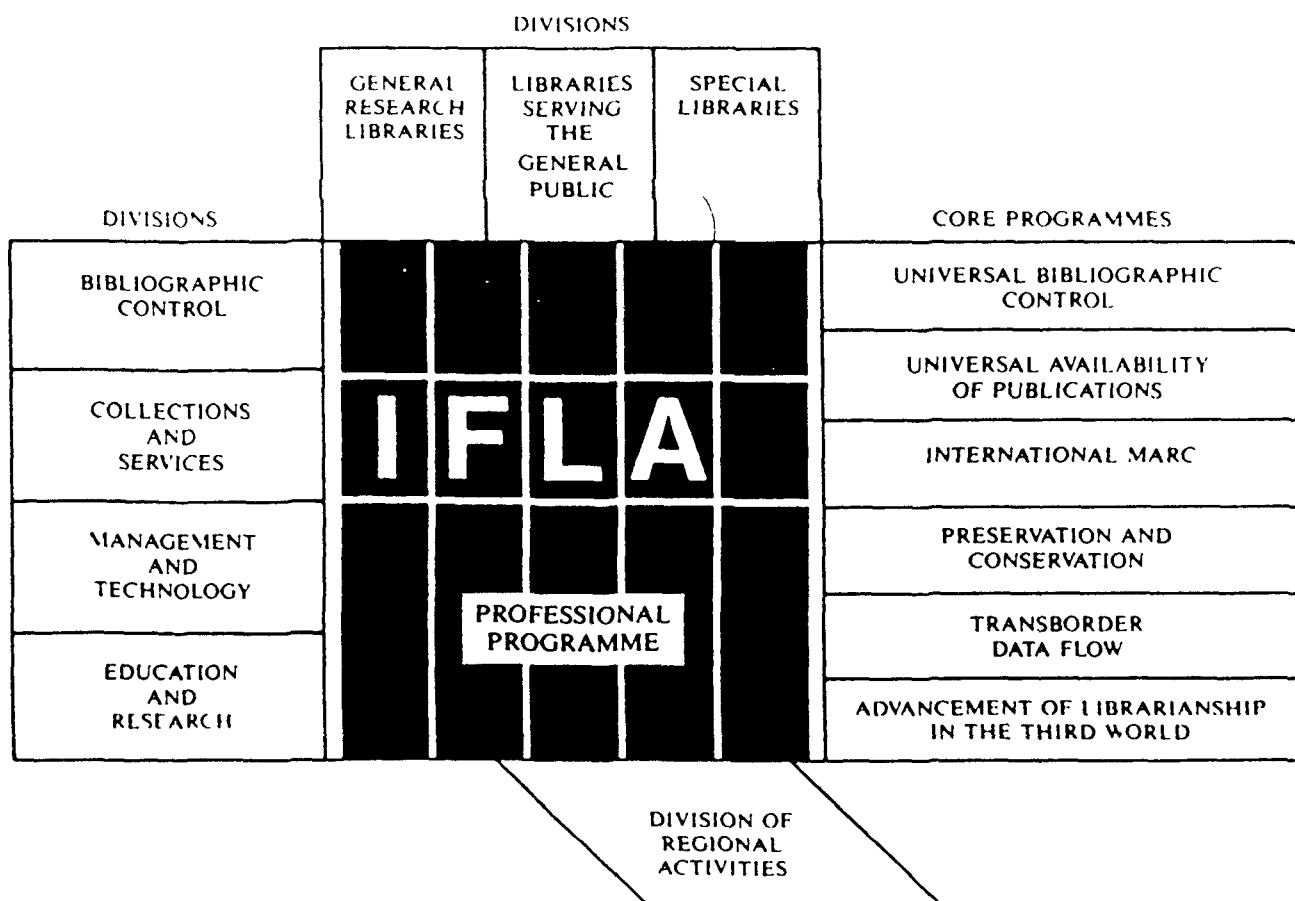
IFLA is strictly democratically structured. The General Council of Members is the highest forum. It nominates and elects the members of the Executive Board, the governing body, which is responsible for the organization's general policy, management and finance, and external communications. The elections are held within the Council meetings. Members are also entitled to register for Sections, and - if registered - nominate and elect the Standing Committees (i.e. Core Groups of experts) for those Sections. Through the Standing Committees the major professional Steering bodies are formed. The Coordinating Board consisting of the officers of Sections and Round Tables coming under each Division is formed for each Division. Therefore the members are able to contribute to those components of IFLA's structure which govern professional activities.

Thus, a total of 1224 members in 122 countries (according to 1986 statistics) coming from 40 industrialised and 82 Third World form a solid base of IFLA. There are 53 Professional Groups, for 42 officers and Standing Committee members, and 3072 Registrations for Sections. Over the last nine years membership has increased by 67%, participation in professional groups by 59%, and the coverage of countries by 15%. In 1986

only the increase in membership was 6.4%. It is a encouraging fact that contrary to the world trend in association growth, IFLA has again gained members in 1986.

In three of Divisions the sections are concerned with different types of libraries, in four other Divisions the Sections are concerned with types of library activity. One Division is area oriented, the Division of Regional Activities is concerned with library and information services in the Third World. It's three sections- for Africa, for Asia and Oceania, and for Latin America and the Caribbean- promote IFLA's activities in these regions and supplement the work of the other Divisions and Sections.

In addition to the specialised professional activities of the Divisions, Sections and Round Tables, Six Core Programmes have been established in order to promote the more fundamental and pervasive concepts which affect libraries, and in most cases, library activity of all kinds. The Core Programmes are guided by the Programme Management Committee (PMC) in close cooperation with the Professional Board and supervised by the Executive Board. Three of the Core Programmes are already operational and located within national



institutions: Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) in the British Library (London); Universal Availability of Publications (UAP) in the British Library Lending Division (Boston Spa); International MARC Programme (IMP) in the Deutsche Bibliothek (Frankfurt am Main) and in the British Library (London). The three newly established Core Programmes- Preservation and Conservation (PAC), Transborder Data Flow (TDF) and the Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World Programme (ALP) are under development.

The diagram shows how the various components of the professional programmes are integrated; the vertical panels indicate library-oriented, the horizontal panels activity-oriented, and the oblique, regionally-oriented activities.

Official names of the professional groups:  
DIVISIONS/SECTIONS/ROUND TABLES.

1. GENERAL RESEARCH LIBRARIES

1.1 National Libraries.

1.2 University Libraries and other General  
Research Libraries.

1.3 Parliamentary Libraries.

## 2. SPECIAL LIBRARIES

- 2.1 Administrative Libraries.
- 2.2 Social Science Libraries.
- 2.3 Geography and Map Libraries.
- 2.4 Science and Technology Libraries.
- 2.5 Biological and Medical Sciences Libraries.
- 2.6 Art Libraries.

## 3. LIBRARIES SERVING THE GENERAL PUBLIC

- 3.1 Public Libraries.
- 3.2 Children's Libraries.
  - A. Librarians from Documentation Centres on Children's Literature (RT).
- 3.3 School Libraries.
- 3.4 Libraries Serving Disadvantaged Persons.
- 3.5 Libraries for the Blind.
  - B. ROTNAC (RT).
  - C. INTAMEL (RT).
  - D. Mobile-Libraries (RT).
  - E. Library Services to Ethnic and Linguistic Minorities (RT).

## 4. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

- 4.1 Cataloguing.
- 4.2 Bibliography.
- 4.3 Classification and Subject Cataloguing.

- 5. COLLECTIONS AND SERVICES
  - 5.1 Acquisition and Exchange.
  - 5.2 Interlending and Document Delivery.
  - 5.3 Serial Publications.
  - 5.4 Official Publications.
  - 5.5 Rare and Precious Books and Documents.
- 6. MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY
  - 6.1 Conservation.
  - 6.2 Information Technology.
  - 6.3 Library Buildings and Equipments.
  - 6.4 Statistics.
    - A. Audiovisual Media (RT).
    - B. Management of Library Associations(RT).
- 7. EDUCATION AND RESEARCH
  - 7.1 Library Schools and Other Training Aspects.
  - 7.2 Library Theory and Research.
    - A. Library History(RT).
    - B. Research in Reading (RT).
    - C. Editors of Library General (RT).
- 8. REGIONAL ACTIVITIES
  - 8.1 Africa.
  - 8.2 Asia and Oceania.
  - 8.3 Latin America and the Caribbean.

The IFLA Directory 1984/85 lists members:

Albania	Congo	Iran
Algeria	Costa Rica	Iraq
Angola	Cuba	Ireland
Antilles	Cyprus	Israel
Argentina	Czechoslovakia	Italy
Australia	DDR	Ivory Coast
Austria	Denmark	Jamaica
Bagamas	Dominican Republic	Japan
Bangladesh	Egypt	Jordan
Barbados	Ethiopia	Kenya
Belgium	Fiji	Kiribati
Belize	Finland	Korea(Dem.People's Rep)
Benin	France	Korea(Rep.)
Bermuda	The Gambia	Kuwait
Bolivia	Germany, Fed.Rep.of	Laos
Botswana	Ghana	Lebanon
Brazil	Greece	Lesotho
Bulgaria	Honduras	Libya
Burundi	Hong Kong	Liechtenstein
Canada	Hungary	Luxembourg
Chile	Iceland	Malawi
China	India	Malaysia
Colombia	Indonesia	Mali

Malta	Peru	Thailand
Martinique	Philippines	Togo
Mauritania	Poland	Trinidad & Tobago
Mauritius	Portugal	Tunisia
Mexico	Puerto Rico	Turkey
Monaco	Romania	Uganda
Morocco	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom
Mosambique	Senegal	Uruguay
Nepal	Sierra Leone	USA
Netherlands	Singapore	USSR
New Zealand	Spain	Vatican City
Nicaragua	Sri Lanka	Venezuela
Nigeria	Sudan	Yugoslavia
Norway	Surinam	Zaire
Pakistan	Sweden	Zimbabwe
Panama	Switzerland	
Papua New Guinea	Tanzania	

### IFLA AND THE THIRD WORLD

During the first thirty years of IFLA's existence, international relations in the world of librarianship tended to be the concern of the countries of Europe and North America which almost without exception, provided the delegates to IFLA meetings. The problems of librarianship in other parts of the world were hardly discussed, although, from time to time, an occasional report



was received from the library associations of Latin America, Asian and African countries. However, following the second World War in the years which saw the emergence of so many independent nations in Asia and in Africa, things began to change. For many new governments this same independence brought with a responsibility for libraries and information centres centres which were seen as indispensable components of educational, economic, and industrial development. Already, by 1953, "the importance of libraries as an instrument of utmost value in underdeveloped countries" had been to make a special feature on the agenda of the IFLA Conference in Vienna. But it was not until the 1970s that the problems of the Third World began really to change fundamentally the structure of IFLA.

At the IFLA General Council Meeting in Liverpool in 1971, a resolution was adopted that a working group on developing countries be created to act as a co-ordinating agency with the other Sections and Committees of IFLA, and to provide a forum for discussion of library problems of common interest to developing countries. In the new Statutes of IFLA, adopted in 1976, this working group was changed into a Division of Regional Activities with Sections for Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, a Division which was done much to establish

the importance of the Third World to the Work of IFLA as a whole. As an indication of the rising importance of this Sector of its membership, in 1972 there were 48 association or institutional members registered from developing countries which, by 1984, had grown to 285, or to around 30% of the total IFLA membership. The figures for attendance at conferences show a similar dramatic increase rising from 1.5% in 1969 to 15% in 1975, while in 1980, when, for the first time, a conference was organized in a developing country, the Philippines, the representatives of the Third World outnumbered all others.

The Liverpool meeting (1971) saw also the beginning of a new element in IFLA's activities, pre-conference Seminars and workshops for developing countries. Many have followed since, supported either by Unesco or by other agencies, governmental or non-governmental, but all providing useful and stimulating opportunities for exchange of experiences between developing and developed countries. The themes have been wide-ranging and, over the period under review, either in association with IFLA General Conferences or, occasionally at ad hoc sessions between them, they have covered public library policy; university libraries and information in science and technology; library services

for the visually handicapped; library education; national centres for library services; library work with children and young adults; library services to hospitals and handicapped people; map curatorship; in all, a very creditable spectrum. The assistance of Unesco and other organizations such as the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) the German Foundation for International Development (DSE), and the Dutch Public Library Centre (NELC) has enabled IFLA to launch projects which have made significant contributions to the development of library services in the Third World. Examples include the data base of experienced library and information personnel in Asia and Oceania (ELIPA) and an experiment with home libraries in Zimbabwe. Others are school libraries for blind children in Sierra Leone, and the development of reading in Senegal. In recent years the generous provisions of the Martinus Nijhoff have enabled librarians from developing countries to study specific subjects in European libraries.

However, it is not only in these external activities that the advance as Third World Librarianship has been fostered; within the structure of IFLA itself the developing countries are increasingly represented on the standing Committee of the Sections and on the Coordinating Boards of the Divisions. The professional

programmes, too, reflect this particular concern as the following chapters will show. And so it was simply the culmination of the policies of a decade or more when, in 1984, the Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World officially became one of IFLA's Core Programmes.

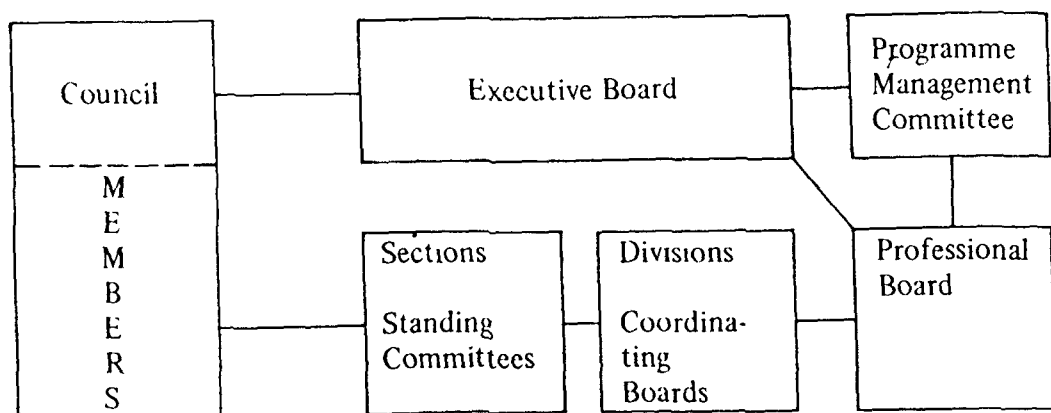
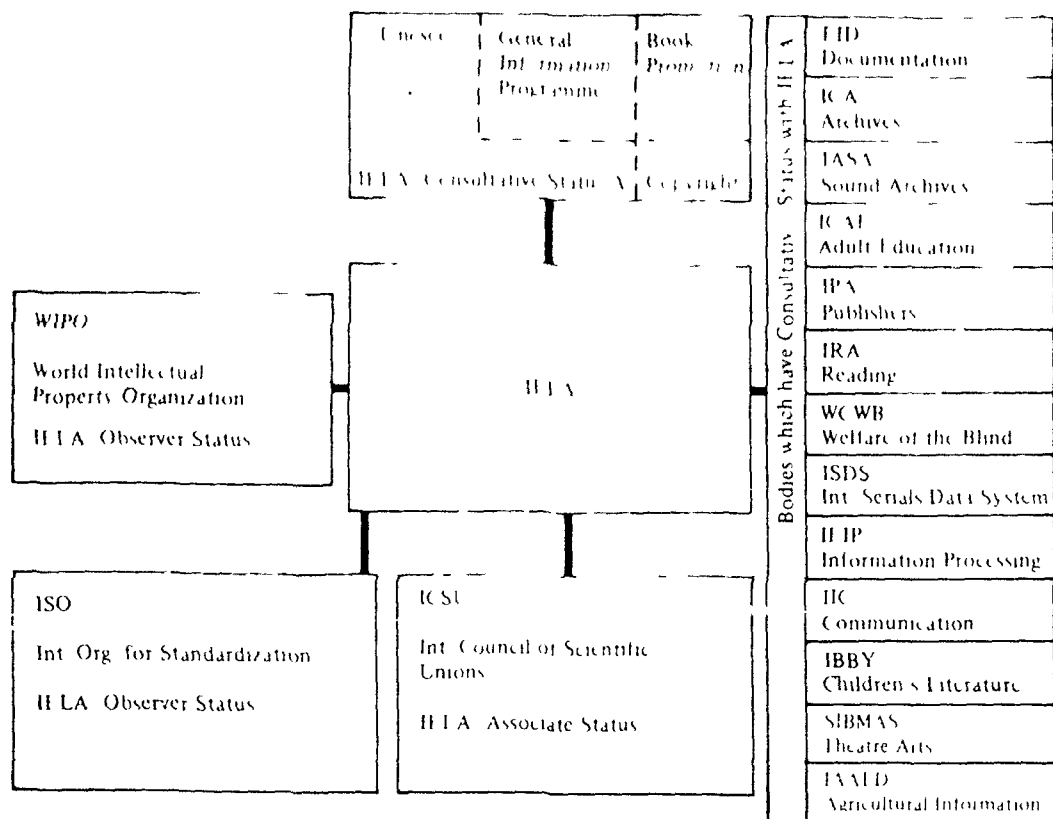
IFLA values the co-operation of the librarians of all countries and, in the long term, aims of making the distinction between more and less developed countries unnecessary. Meanwhile, a prominent place is given in IFLA's working not only to assisting the development of libraries and library services, but also to strengthening library services, in countries where they are weak and helping them to join in the Federation's activities.

The increasing number of associations and institutions from the developing countries show both the eagerness of librarians in these countries to participate in international activity and the difficulties they encounter in doing so. The obstacles to their more active co-operation do not lie in any lack of interest but in distance, shortage of financial resources, small numbers of professional librarians, but lack of government support.

### REPRESENTATIVE STATUS OF IFLA

During the years IFLA has achieved a prestigious image as the global voice of librarianship. As such IFLA has consultative Status A (the highest classification) with Unesco. This means that Unesco, and in particular the General Information Programme of Unesco, and in some instances other Unesco Divisions, consult with IFLA whenever international or regional programmes are envisaged within the scope of IFLA's expertise. Moreover, Unesco enlists IFLA's help by offering contracts for study and research, and for the organisation of seminars and workshops.

IFLA does not work in isolation, nor does it wish to do so. It is developing a growing cooperation with international governmental and non-governmental organizations, and with a number of related national bodies, which having consultative status with IFLA. IFLA's counterparts in the documentation (FID) and archival (ICA) worlds could be considered as IFLA's nearest Kinsmen. This provides an opportunity for a regular exchange of information and views on issues of mutual concern. Conversely IFLA itself enjoys a special status in three other international organizations (ICSU, ISO and WIPO) and thus forms part of the complex pattern of international relationships.



In fact, IFLA is the sum of its members in all respects, while the steering bodies are the outcome of the sum!

Very productive for interaction proved also to be the possibility to join IFLA in consultative, an opening given by the revised statutes as adopted in 1976. In the following years is international organizations took advantage of this method of continuing relationship with IFLA.

To keep all these relationships productive by regular mutual exchange of information and consultation is one of the important tasks of IFLA, which it pursues with energy.

IFLA has, over the years, established several links with many international non-governmental organizations, not only in the field of librarianship in general; but also in adult education, reading; information processing, publishing, standardization, etc. In some instances a close working relationship has resulted.

In the MTP IFLA will continue to identify the fields in which close relations with other NGOs are desirable. In some areas, cooperative programmes may be possible and fruitful; in other, good communications and personal contact between staff and officials may be all that can be attempted. When other NGOs hold meetings on topics of special interest to IFLA, IFLA will try to send an appropriate representative.

Of all the NGOs, the most constantly relevant to IFLA are FID and ICA. Starting with an important meeting in Bellagio, Italy (May 1980) with the representatives of the three organizations IFLA is striving to create closer relationships by identifying areas of common interest. A number of projects and courses of action that could be jointly undertaken by IFLA and one or both of the others were identified. Of the many common projects, those in the field of education and training and of the handling, use, and conservation of audiovisual materials met with considerable success. IFLA will energetically pursue cooperation with NGOs in these fields.

#### THE CORE PROGRAMMES

In addition to the basic functions of IFLA carried out by the Divisions, Sections and Round Tables, a number of core programmes have been established in order to meet the requirements of the information community where and when IFLA is the right forum to take such programmes in hand. The content of these core programmes covers issues of primary importance to library activity.



Most of the Core Programmes are interrelated and need close interaction, as, for example, between UBC and IMP.

All Core Programmes affect IFLA's Divisions and Sections, either directly or indirectly, and those two streams of IFLA's activity can not be considered separately.

These six programmes are:

1. Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC).
2. Universal Availability of Publications(UAP).
3. International MARC Programme (IMP).
4. Preservation and Conservation (PAC).
5. Transborder Data Flow (TDF) and Related Problems of Data Exchange.
6. Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World (ALP).

1. Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC):

Concept:

The objective is to make universally and promptly available, in a form which is internationally acceptable, basic bibliographic data on all publications (whether in printed or other form) issued in all countries. UBC is achieved by the standardization of bibliographic description and the choice and form of access points in bibliographic records. Universality

will be strengthened than each country adopts the principle that its national bibliographic agency is responsible for the bibliographic compatibility of the records it produces in respect to its national imprint; such records must be produced in accordance with international bibliographic standards and must be interchangeable with those of other national bibliographic agencies, whether the records are available in machine-readable or other traditional forms.

A Programme:

UBC has its origin in the International Meeting of Cataloguing Experts (IMCE) held in Copenhagen in 1969 when it was resolved that a system should be created for the international exchange of information by which the standard bibliographic description of every publication would be made and distributed by a national agency in the country of origin of the publication. IFLA has considered the development of such an international system of bibliographic control as one of its major tasks and adopted UBC as a major policy objective in 1971 and to further this end, established an International office for UBC in 1974, expanding from the IFLA Cataloguing Secretariat which had itself operated

formally since 1971 and informally since the IMC. The UBC programme was also endorsed by Unesco in 1974 and has since been adopted world wide as an important facet in planning for national and international library development.

From the beginning IFLA's UBC has been essentially practical, emphasizing the economic advantages of compatible bibliographic records in national and international use and exchange. The programme has operated at various level and has been concerned with different aspects of bibliographic control. In promoting the programme, the role of the UBC Office has been to stimulate and coordinate work at the various levels to provide assistance and support for IFLA Sections and Divisions and their working groups, to liaise with other international organisations (Unesco, ISO Technical Committee) working in the same field, and to publish the required bibliographic standards and manuals as developed. The UBC programme is especially involved with the work of its Division of Bibliographic Control. The programme thus not necessarily initiate action but is responsive to the need of IFLA's professional groups.

UBC is considered as a network of national agencies for bibliographic information which are responsible for ensuring that an authoritative bibliographic record is made of each new publication issued in that country. This record should be a component of a national bibliography and be distributed to the bibliographic agencies of other countries. Initially guidance and support had to be given to bibliographic work at national level particularly in developing countries and, in 1977, an International Congress on national bibliographies was organised by Unesco in collaboration to IFLA. The creation of national bibliographies, there is the question of the selection of documents of inclusion or exclusion, a matter discussed regularly by the Section on Bibliography which has published recommendations. The Section has also undertaken studies in retrospective bibliography and the automation of the national bibliography and its possible by-products. Nevertheless the main element remains the record, and international standardisation is therefore indispensable for universal control.

#### Programme Areas and Action:

- (1) International Standard Bibliography Descriptions (ISBDs): This is the main element of UBC Programme and

the IFLA's major contribution to the international standardisation of bibliographic records (i.e. catalogue codes), to assist in the development and responsible for the publications of the bibliographic description of various types of library materials. IFLA's work on ISBDs has two aspects, the content of the record, i.e., the elements it should contain and the physical format, whether card, COM, or machine-readable form. In 1977/78 ISBDs were issued for Monographs (ISBD-M), serials (ISBD-S), Cartographic Materials (ISBD-CM), and Non Book Materials (ISBD-NBM), while the constant features, common to all ISBDs, were issued as an ISBD General (ISBD-G) in 1980, ISBDs were published for antiquarian Books (ISBD-A), and for Printed Music (ISBD-PM). An instruction manual of ISBD examples was compiled, and, in 1981, a draft of a ISBD for Component Parts (ISBD-CP) was circulated. Plans were also made for an extensive revision of the ISBDs of 1977/78. ISBDs for Machine-Readable Data Files (ISBD-MRF) and computer software are compiled jointly by a working group drawn from the Section on Cataloguing and the Section on Information Technology. Throughout, special attention has been given to the difficulties incurred in dealing with non roman script in which the cooperation of the Division of Regional Activities has been invaluable.

In any event, the UBC programme will continue to coordinate the activities of those professional groups ~~sponsoring~~ work on ISBDs.

(2) Form and Structure of Headings and Names:

The UBC Programme is concerned not only with the standardisation of the bibliographic description but also with that of headings, a trend set at the International conference on Cataloguing Principle held in Paris in 1961, whose results were subsequently published in an annotated edition. At the conference it was agreed that authority lists of the names of authors should be established by their country of origin, and in 1977, criteria for the names of persons were published, followed by a supplement in 1980. In addition, principles for the form and structure of corporate headings were formulated and authority lists of states published together with lists of legislative and ministerial bodies in European countries and in Africa. Similar lists have been issued for liturgical works and anonymous classics (Anonymous classics: a list of uniform headings for European literature). In order to ensure uniformity in the compilation of authority files, guidelines were published in 1985.

(3) International Exchange of Records in Machine-Readable form:

Because the exchange of machine-readable records depends upon international standards of content and format, there will be a close relationship between the UBC Programme and the International MARC Programme. The UBC Programme has assisted the International MARC Programmes for which it has on occasion provided secretariat support and published works on UNIMARC and on the exchange of MARC tapes. This will involve, among other activities the introduction of UNIMARC by national bibliographic agencies, the continuing maintenance of UNIMARC, and the interfere andwith the abstracting and indexing community. It has also played in the establishment of ISDS.

(4) Improvement and promotion of national Bibliographic Control:

The UBC Programme has been involved in establishing guidelines for national bibliographies, union lists of serials and cataloguing in-publication (CIP) programmes. Activities under this heading will include an international CIP meeting in 1982 and developments from that meeting, the continuing promotion of national bibliographies in developing countries, extending recommendations on national bibliographies (dealing with coverage, subjects, and the integration of scripts), and guidelines on retrospective national bibliographies.

(5) Dissemination of Information:

A programme such as UBC is of little value unless the work which it produces is effectively disseminated. Publications, including the quarterly periodical International Cataloguing, training including seminars and workshops, and the role of a clearing-house will continue to be important aspects of the programme.

2. UNIVERSAL AVAILABILITY OF PUBLICATION (UAP)

UAP is an objective and a programme. The objective is the widest possible availability of published material (that is, recorded knowledge issued for public use) to intending users, wherever and whenever they need it. Published materials include not only printed materials, including so-called 'grey literature', but audiovisual materials and publications recorded in electronic (digital or analogue) form. To work towards this objective, the programme aims to improve availability at all levels, from the local to the international, and at all stages, from the publication of new material to the retention of last copies, both by positive action and by the removal of barriers. UAP aims to ensure that improved access to information on publications is matched by improved access to the publications themselves.

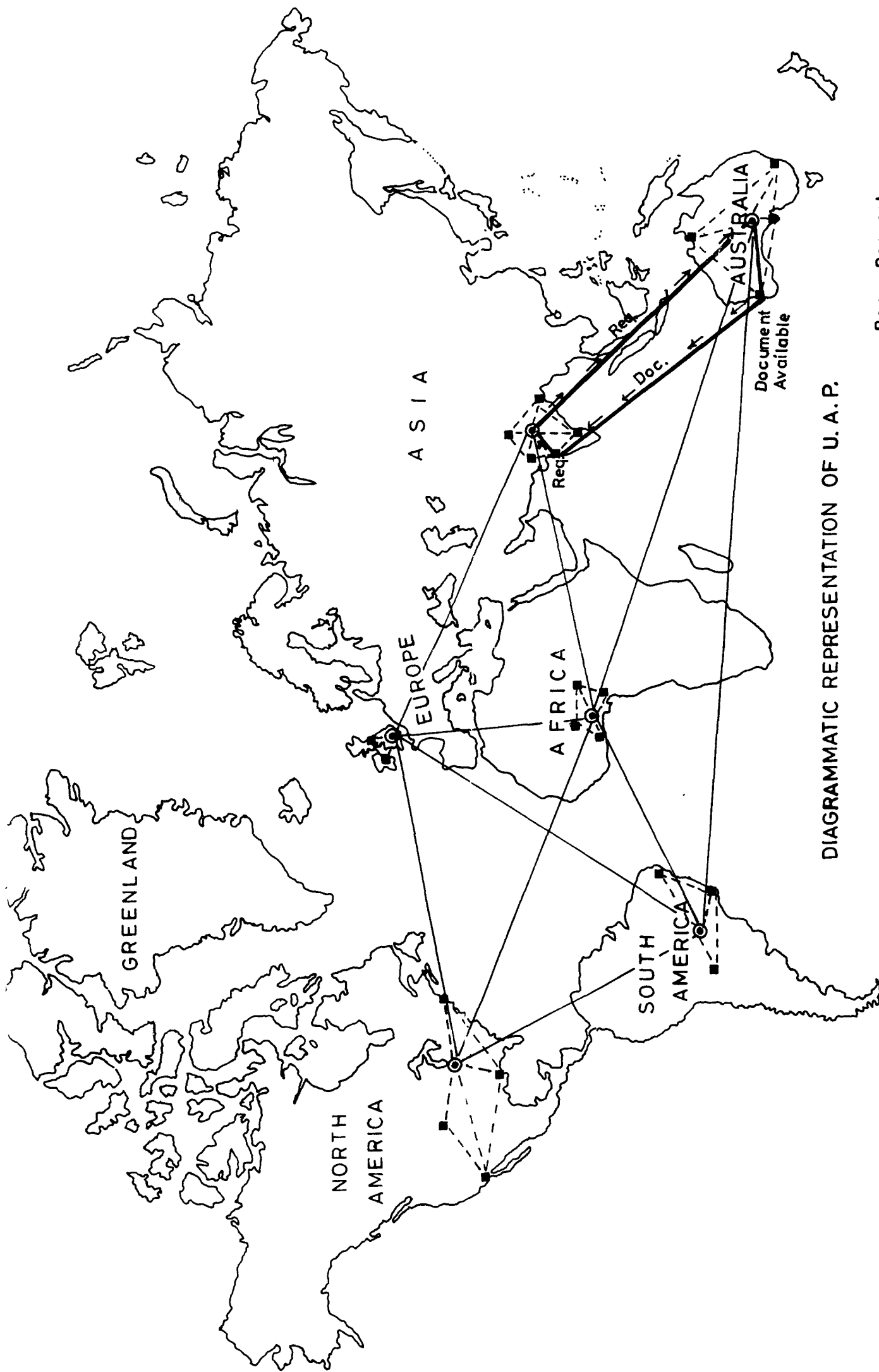
The aim of UBC is to record the bibliographic information in a standard form for all publications all



over the world. But recording the world's publications under UBC is not enough in itself unless the recorded publications are made available to the ready users. Thus, UBC must be accompanied by a programme concerned with the widest availability of publications to intending users, at all levels, from the local to the international level. UAP means: "That every published document, whenever and wherever published should be available to any one who wants it more or less where he wants it - its presence in a reference collection a long way from the users is not enough."

Programme:

In fact the need of UAP was recognized in 1973 when IFLA Committee on International Lending put forward a resolution urging the acceptance by each country of a responsibility for making its native publications available to other countries. The first formal recognition of the need of UAP came in November 1974. A steering committee to develop a programme for UAP was formed in 1977 and it was soon adopted as another of IFLA's Core programmes dedicated to "all those involved in the production, storage, dissemination, conservation and use of publications, from the author, publisher and distributor through libraries, information, and archives services to the user, the ultimate beneficiary. The concept of UAP is therefore



DIAGRAMMATIC REPRESENTATION OF U. A. P.

- National Loan Centre.
  - Special Libraries with rich collections.
  - National Exchange of Publications.
  - International Exchange of Publications.
  - A particular example of International Lending.
- Req.= Request  
Doc.= Document

not a matter for libraries alone; it requires the involvement of the publishing industry and the book trade as well as the co-operation of archive, documentation, and information centres. The concept of universal availability is relevant not only to IFLA but also to its sister organizations such as FID and ICA.

UAP is an essential element in economic, social, educational and personal development. Economic, social, scientific, technological and personal development and survival rely increasingly on an adequate supply and rapid flow of information. In search of information for information, the main sources generally consulted are publications.

It has to be accepted also that, in conformity with Unesco's UNISIST programme and the NATIS ideals, it becomes central to national information planning and development, which is the frame work for improved availability requires a national policy to determine objectives, establish priorities and assign responsibilities international professional organizations have much to contribute to international cooperation, for example, in the fields of interlibrary lending and the exchange of publications, supported by Unesco conventions. , improvements in the availability of publications will inevitably lead to increases in the level of demand and, therefore, national

planning should be not be based solely on an analysis of the current situation, but should be sufficiently flexible to accommodate technological advances in such matters as document storage and transmission.

The IFLA international programme for UAP, which has had its office in the British Library Lending Division, Boston Spa, since its inception, is responsible for guiding and co-ordinating the work in this field being carried out by libraries of all types. It is concerned, too, with library activities of all kinds, and disseminates the information it gather through a UAP News letter.

Unesco got involved in UAP in mid 1970s and finally recognised the concept in its programme and budget for 1979-80, A number of research programmes pertaining to UAP were founded by Unesco.

The IFLA Congress held at Strebske Pleso (Cze ) in 1978 with UAP as its theme devoted much if not most of their effort to UAP. One of the most significant development was IFLA/UNESCO Congress on UAP held at Paris in May 1982. It saw representation from some sixty five countries. Problems identified as constraints to the availability of publications were discussed and recommendations were made for the formation of a permanent professional body capable of accessing (1) the potential needs of users, ii) adequate finance, (iii) removal of import barriers

(iv) the necessity for a national programme for acquisition (v) international exchange, (vi) preservation and conservation of materials, (vii) use of new technology (viii) establishment of national centres to facilitate exchange.

One of the recommendations of the International Congress on UAP held in Paris was that the UAP programme should be made more widely known so that UAP could be implemented at the regional and national levels. To this end the IFLA International Office for UAP with UNESCO support, organised a three day Training Seminar on UAP in Boston Spa, UK in 1983. Participants from Africa, Asia, Latin America and Caribbean were briefed on the main components of the UAP programme the present state of development of the programme and how to promote it in their countries and region. Potentially most significant of all recent developments is the August 1985. Chicago Conference on "Libraries and Universal Availability of Information" sponsored by IFLA-UAP must be a decentralized activity. It requires the acceptance of responsibilities by individual countries and within them by professional associations, and individuals. Considerable efforts are devoted to encouraging and stimulating action by others. Activity undertaken centrally should enable constructive practical action to be undertaken by others. The emphasis

in the future must be on practical actions if UAP is no to remain a theoretical ideal.

#### Programme Areas and Action:

##### Publicity:

Publicity will be achieved through published articles and leaflets, special meetings on UAP and lectures and papers at conference. Papers will continue to be provided by Programme Staff relating to UAP to particular types of publications, types of libraries, library operations, countries, and so on.

Conferences and seminars will supplement this activity and act as forums for discussing problems, identifying objectives and methods for their attainment. These will be organized at different levels. Regional meetings can help inform a number of individuals more fully, develop understanding of problems and opportunities in different parts of the world, and bring the concept down to a practical level where action can be taken. National meetings can focus attention on national issues.

##### Research:

Research has already been conducted within the UAP Programme, but activity needs to be extended. IFLA's membership offers a great deal of experience and expertise for this purpose. Increasing emphasis has been

places and will continue to be placed on action research. This includes feasibility studies leading to implementation projects, such as the design of national availability systems for individual countries. The experience already gained in this area in a number of countries should be of considerable value to others. Above all, research should aim to provide information as a basis for action, as well as to develop methodologies that can be adopted by others to lead to the implementation of improved measures.

#### Guidance and Advice to Others:

The activities noted above will provide a significant corpus of knowledge and skills that if widely disseminated, will be of use directly and indirectly to others. Experience gained at the policy level, and guidelines for national planning that have been prepared, can assist governments in the development of library and information services. Ultimately major progress requires a firm commitment to UAP by governments. They must accept responsibility for providing a suitable policy frame as well as adequate organizational and functional support to translate policy into effective practical action. Having undertaken detailed studies of the major functional aspects of UAP and having related these to the planning of services, the Programme will provide assistance and advice at the technical level for the efficient operation of systems and procedure.

### 3. INTERNATIONAL MARC PROGRAMMES (IMP):

#### Objectives:

National bibliographic data in machine readable form contributed to the establishment of an IMP with two major objectives. to create and maintain standards and uniform exchange arrangements and roles, and to develop the International MARC Network on the basis of agreement reached among bibliographic agencies, creating an organizational structure for the network.

#### Programme Orientation:

The IMP consists of two main project components, the first located in the Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt am main (IMP-DB) and the second housed at the British Library in London (IMP-EL).

The IMP-DB is concerned mainly with UNIMARC testing and feasibility studies to find the most effective method for data exchange.

The IMP-EL is primarily responsible for the maintenance of the UNIMARC format including further development of the format for other forms of national and authority records.

The IMP Cooperation very closely with UBC, since the ISBD standards are the basis of the UNIMARC format.



UNIMARC:

As soon as national bibliographic agencies began to create records in machine-readable form, it became clear that bibliographical standardization in machine-readable format would be equally important. This realization has led to the preparation of the universal MARC format, UNIMARC, as the exchange medium for national bibliographic agencies, a general introduction to which appeared in 1977, and a second edition in 1980. This was followed by the publication of UNIMARC handbasis in 1983.

The development of UNIMARC was assigned to two offices established for the IFLA's International MARC Programme. It organised from an international study initiated in 1975 by the Conference as Directors of National Libraries and had as an objective, the development of an International MARC Network for the exchange of bibliographical data. The IMP office in the Deutsche Bibliothek is responsible for testing UNIMARC, and the office in the British Library for the maintenance and development of UNIMARC and its use in national bibliographic centres, and, in this capacity, working closely with the UBC office. The information gathered by the offices is disseminated in the News letter of the IFLA/International MARC Programme, published since 1984.

#### Merger of UBC and IMP:

From 1987, IFLA's Core Programmes for Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC will be merged to form the Universal Bibliographic Control and MARC Programme (UBCIM). The Programme will be based in London and will draw the expertise of British Library Staff. The publication of UBC's quarterly journal 'International Cataloguing' will continue, with enhanced coverage of MARC and other automation topics. A new Advisory Committee will be created with representatives from appropriate professional groups within IFLA and from the Conference of Directors of National Libraries.

#### 4. PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION (PAC):

##### Objectives:

In view of the services problems of physical deterioration of information-bearing materials, a wide action programme is being developed by IFLA. The PAC Programme has two objectives. To ensure that domestic publications, including non-print materials, will be preserved permanently at the national level for consultation or loan. In this respect it is closely associated with the IFLA Core Programme UAP, and especially with projects aiming at the establishment of repository policies and systems; To develop methods of preservation in formats other than the original and of the application of modern reprography and information technology for this purpose.

Programme:

IFLA, recognizing the urgency and the complexity of the issues in the field of preservation and conservation of library materials and their international importance both for the preservation of the national heritage and for universal availability of information, decided in 1984 to take a wider inter        and to establish a Core Programme devoted to them. The IFLA PAC Programme is hosted by the Library of Congress (UBA).

The Core Programme has two aspects 'retrospective' and 'prospective' which guide the Programme action towards conservation of library material of the past and of the future.

The conservation of the library materials of the past covers methods of conservation, including materials equipment, and training of specialists, library conditions indispensable for conservation of library materials, and library management.

The conservation of the library materials of the future which will reduce the rate of growth of prospective problems, require close cooperation with information producers (publishers, printers, binders, etc.) and with paper manufactures, as well as with government agencies to ensure the use of acid free papers and durable binding for books and serials, and also to develop materials which will not decay under difficult climatic conditions.

The PAC programme has been given the following guiding principles: national and international interdependence in the preservation and conservation of library materials, acknowledgement of the importance of conservation of physical format but nevertheless giving priority to the preservation of the content; development of strategies based upon the principles of selection rather than comprehensiveness.

Programme Areas:

The first Programme area of PAC is to increase awareness of the need for preservation and conservation of the past and of the future among specialists and especially among government officials and decision makers responsible for cultural policy. The second Programme area is to increase knowledge about the durability of books and other library material and the use of alternative technologies for the production and preservation of publications.

Programme Action:

Coordination and Policy Matters: The PAC Programme envisages to promote and encourage formulation of a workable national preservation and conservation policy and strategy;

to formulate an internationally acceptable policy for preservation and conservation of library material;

to coordinate international efforts on preservation and conservation of library materials and to establish working relations with international and national agencies or bodies responsible for preservation and conservation;

to propose and promote international standards and guidelines indispensable for preservation and conservation of library materials;

to cooperate with appropriate IFLA Programmes (UAP, etc), Divisions and Sections and to coordinate IFLA's action in this field;

to develop plans for cooperation with information producers (books, serials, microforms, video materials, etc) in order to assure the permanent durability of library materials in the future.

The PAC Programme also encourage, promote and undertake studies on the methods of preservation and conservation of library material and to make the result of such studies widely available. The PAC programme provides assistance for training of specialists in preservation and conservation of library material and for meetings of groups of experts involved in training. It also organises, in cooperation with national libraries, national and international conferences or seminars on preservation and conservation. It develops the most

efficient methods of work, and solutions to the problems of training and education and publish teaching material on preservation and conservation. It encourages the creation of national agencies for preservation and conservation of library materials, and make the government officials and library manager aware of this field and its issues. It also encourages production of video kits on preservation and conservation. It initiated and conducts pilot projects, in cooperation with other organization involved in the same field. It also participates in the establishment of a model national agency for the prophylactic treatment of library materials.

#### 5. TRANSBORDER DATA FLOW (TDF):

##### Objectives:

The IFLA TDF Programme aims to promote among libraries the electronic transfer of data across borders for storage and/or processing by a computer. It involves communications from a terminal to a computer, computer to computer, and computer to a terminal. What distinguishes it from the general problems associated with the free flow of information is that it is primarily concerned with the transmission of data by electronic means from one country to another, for processing and storage on foreign computer systems.

Information transmitted via TDF covers a broad range of subjects relevant to the national needs of developed and developing countries. The existing data

bases may provide information on all essential subject areas, such as scientific and technological information; macro economic and production information; financial information; social and health information; trade and transport information; referral information on institutions and corporations.

#### Programme Orientation:

The rapid advancement in technology which influences movement of data across borders calls for a high measure of standardization, and for an elimination of constraints on access to information. The technology of electronic data transfer and concept of information networks led IFLA to decide in 1984 to start a transborder data flow Core Programme. The TDF Programme is hosted by the National Library of Canada.

The library community is interested in the large volume of data transferred via TDF and should be involved in discussions and solutions of existing problems linked with TDF which not only affect its methods of work, but also could seriously affect the economic viability of library information network. In this respect the library community should work very closely with other groups involved, such as the international business community which is primarily concerned with TDF. It is envisaged that the TDF

programme will be restricted to data publicly available, with or without charge: Data which are the private concern of institutions are not included.

Programme areas:

The TDF programme will deal with 2 categories of data bases namely:

1. Reference Data Bases which include: bibliographic data bases, containing citations and/or abstracts to primary literature (e.g. chemistry and agriculture, etc.);  
referral data bases providing information on institutions where information sources are located.
2. Source Data Bases such as: numeric data bases (e.g. numeric values from original service) and data that have been summarised for statistically manipulated; textual numeric data bases (records with fields textual information, numeric information, or both); full text data bases, which contain records of the complete text of primary sources (e.g. legal or medical data bases).

TDF has become a topic of serious concern among governments, international organisations, libraries, information services, and multinational corporations. Many subjects such as the protection of privacy of individuals, threats to national sovereignty, tariff barriers, technology transfer, etc. are subjects of



interest to these organisation.

Technical Issues: TDF records a large number of technical facilities at the national level for data processing and transmission. The TDF programme should take into account developments the following areas:

- Computers (hardware) for simultaneous interaction with systems through terminals;
- Interactive computer programmes (software);
- rapid access storage devices;
- computer terminals;
- telecommunications networks for local
- local access to a remote computer;
- technical standards for hardware and software;

Policy Issues: There are many policy issues which affect TDF and which should be solved at national or international levels, including the following:

- national laws for the protection of privacy;
- national data processing policies;
- government inspection of data which crosses national borders;
- Tariff policy, which may be applied to incoming information and data;
- communications rates policy;
- taxes on information and data;

Economic Issues: Economic issues are linked with investment costs of technical equipment and operating costs of

establishment, maintenance, and use of data bases.

Programme Action:

Most of the problems of TDF affecting libraries are closely linked with the broader areas of TDF where solution depends on the actions of governments and/or international governmental organisations.

Naturally transborder data flow as such has wider implications and the IFLA TDF Programme therefore will concentrate on those aspects which have an immediate impact on library work and library community. I

It is proposed that IFLA's TDF Programme will be centred on the following groups of actions.

1. The TDF Programme will be centred on rising governments and library associations aware of the changes taking place in transborder data flow and possible implications associated with them, and especially on the real and potential barriers affecting TDF. The programme will also include the creation of an international clearing house on issues related to TDF for libraries.
2. It will promote the formulation of policies and guidelines for national and international data processing and for TDF. It will also encourage the creation of library focal points at the national level for issues relating to transborder data flow.

3. The TDF programme will develop cooperation and communication with different groups involved with TDF at a national and international levels. It will initiate and encourage the development of international standards, protocols, and norms related to TDF.
4. The TDF programme will sponsor and promote training, education, and user assistance. It will study and encourage access to full-text data bases through library networks. It will also promote planning and establishment of national data bases, and use of efficient telecommunications facilities for TDF.

vi. ADVANCEMENT OF LIBRARIANSHIP IN THE THIRD WORLD(ALP):

Objectives:

The general objective of the programme is to make a concerted effort to improve librarianship in the Third World.

Programme Orientation:

ALP is not a goal on a problem new to IFLA; during the last decade much has been accomplished in this area by all Sections and Round Tables, and in particular by an in close cooperation with the Division of Regional Activities and its Sections for African, Asian, Latin American and Caribbean countries. What is new in the Core Programme which was established in 1984, is the endeavour to plan a cohesive programme which

concentrates on the creation of the a best possible conditions for self - development of library services in the Third World. The ALP Programme is located within IFLA Head quarters in The Hague.

The main aim is lateral cooperation among countries of the Third World. Although there is basically no difference between the goals and methods of library work wherever located, the variations lie in the opportunity to acquire library skills, in the economic climate which may or may not be favourable to culturally and socially oriented work, in the living conditions of the potential library users, and in their educational opportunities.

#### Programme Areas:and Action:

##### 1. Centralised stimulation of Decentralised actions:

The main tasks are:

- developing further geographical representation in IFLA by attracting more members from the Third World;
- Developing a feeling of belonging by stimulating active participation in IFLA's professional groups and meetings;
- providing services designed to support and encourage librarians, library associations, libraries and library schools by applying IFLA systems, guide lines, and standards in their specific fields;
- encouraging translation of publications in librarianship;
- providing advisory assistance to improve the status of librarianship, preferably by strengthening organisation and role of national library associations.

The overall goal is to create an effective focal point and service centre for all Third World library concerns, preferably as a special department within IFLA Head quarters.

2. Strengthening Regional cooperation.

The main tasks are:

- furthering the role of Regional Standing Committees;
- improvement of the Regional offices by making the affective regional information sources;

3. Furthering professional education and Training by special seminars and through exchange of professionals within the Third world.

Participants in IFLA seminars are expected to share their acquired expertise with colleagues in their regions. Those involved in regional projects also make an important contribution to the trained manpower resources of the Third World.

CONCLUSIONS

IFLA since its inception 1927 has been very active in the field of library and information activities and services. It has made much a contribution to the development of librarianship at national and international levels, especially in the Third World. IFLA implements its policies and programmes through a well developed infrastructure consisting of professional groups(Sections,

and Round Tables), Professional Board, and Programme Management Community (PMC).

From a near forum of librarianship in Western Europe with some support from the United States, now IFLA has grown as a world wide organisation spreading a total membership of 1224 in 122 countries, including 82 countries from the Third World.

The advancement of librarianship and the application of computers and other modern technical devices to library and information work as made a radical change in the structure, organisation and outlook of IFLA. To meet the demands of these new circumstances it has become necessary to consider a new programme of activity and some changes in IFLA's organisation.

In addition to the specialised professional activities of the professional groups, Six Core Programmes have been established in order to promote the more fundamental and pervasive concepts which effects libraries and library activity of all kinds.

The purpose of the Medium-Term Programmes (MTPs) which started in 1975, is to provide guidance to the Board and to the other Task Forces of IFLA in planning the work of the federation. The programme is not intended to limit the activities, but give the priority for certain activities and to suggest for new actions of and programmes.

**PART TWO**  
**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

2.1 LIST OF PERIODICALS DOCUMENTED

<u>Name of the periodicals</u>	<u>Abbreviations</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Pub. Place</u>
1. Annals of Library Science	Ann Libr Sci	Quarterly	New York
2. Australian Academic and Research Libraries	Aust Libr Aca Res Libr		
3. Aslib proceedings	Aslib Proc	Monthly	London
4. Cataloguing & classification quarterly	Cata Class Q.	Quarterly	New York
5. College and Research Libraries	Coll Res Libr	Bimonthly	Chicago
6. Herald of Library Science	Her Libr Sci	Quarterly	Lucknow
7. IASLIC Bulletin	IASLIC Bull	Quarterly	Calcutta
8. IFLA Annual	IFLA Annual		
9. IFLA Journal	IFLA J	Quarterly	Washington
10. International Cataloguing	Inter Catalog	Quarterly	London
11. International Library View Review	Inte Libr Rev	Quarterly	New York
12. Journal of librarianship	J Librarianship	Quarterly	London
13. Library Association Record	Libr Ass Rec	Monthly	London
14. Library Herald	Libr Her	Quarterly	Delhi
15. Library Journal	Libr J	Fortnightly	Philadelphia
16. Library Quarterly	Libr Q		Chicago
17. Library Resource and Technical Service	Libr Resou Tech Ser	Quarterly	Chicago
18. Library Review	Libr Rev	Quarterly	Scotland
19. Library Trends	Libr Trends	Quarterly	Champaign
20. Libri	Libri	Quarterly	Copenhagen
21. Rhodesian Librarian	Rhod Librn		
22. Special Libraries	Spec Libr	Quarterly	New York
23. Wilson Library Bulletin	Wilson Libr Bull		



LIST OF SUBJECT HEADINGS

## IFLA

"	DEVELOPMENT		
"	EVALUATION		
"	FUNCTIONS		
"	INTERNATIONAL LIBRARIANSHIP		
"	LIBRARY EDUCATION, INTERNATIONAL		
"	PROBLEMS, CATALOGUING, RAK		
"	"	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	
"	"	INTERNATIONAL	
"	PROGRAMMES		
"	"	ALP	
"	"	"	EDUCATION, LIBRARY
"	"	"	PROBLEMS
"	"	"	" ACQUISITION, COOPERATION
"	"	"	" " NIGERIA
"	"	"	" " PAPUA GUNIA
"	"	"	" " TANZANIA
"	"	"	" CHILDREN, BLIND, AFRICA
"	"	"	" INFORMATION TRANSFER
"	"	"	" LIBRARIES
"	"	"	" " CHILDREN
"	"	"	" " NIGERIA
"	"	"	" HOME, ZIMBABWE
"	"	"	" PUBLIC, GAMBIA

IFLA, PROGRAMMES, ALP, PROBLEMS, LIBRARIES, SCHOOL, HISTORY, KENYA

"	"	"	"	"	"	VENEZULA
"	"	"	"	"	"	UNIVERSITY
"	"	"	"	"	"	LITERATURE, CHILDREN, THAILAND
"	"	"	"	"	"	NATIONAL, KENYA
"	"	"	"	"	"	SRI LANKA
"	"	"	"	"	"	ORGANIZATION
"	"	"	"	"	"	MEXICO
"	"	"	"	"	"	PERIODICALS
"	"	"	"	"	"	REGIONAL, AFRICA
"	"	"	"	"	"	EAST AFRICA
"	"	"	"	"	"	RESOURCE SHARING
"	"	"	"	"	"	AUTOMATION
"	"	"	"	"	"	MARC
"	"	"	"	"	"	OCLC
"	"	"	"	"	"	COOPERATION
"	"	"	"	"	"	REGIONAL
"	"	"	"	"	"	EAST AFRICA
"	"	"	"	"	"	INDONESIA
"	"	"	"	"	"	INTERLENDING
"	"	"	"	"	"	KOREA
"	"	"	"	"	"	LIBRARIES, UNIVERSITY
"	"	"	"	"	"	SOUTH EAST ASIA
"	"	"	"	"	"	LITERATURE, SOC.SCI, PHILIPPINES
"	"	"	"	"	"	NATIONAL, INDIA
"	"	"	"	"	"	NIGERIA

IFLA, PROGRAMMES, ALP, RESOURCE SHARING, NATIONAL, US			
"	"	"	" NETWORKS, US
"	"	"	" ORGANIZATION
"	"	"	" PROCESSING CENTRES
"	"	"	" REGIONAL, SOUTH ASIA
"	"	"	" UNION CATALOGUE
"	"	"	" " BRAZIL
"	"	"	" SERIALS
"	"	"	" IMP
"	"	"	" FORMAT, CONTENT, DESIGNATORS
"	"	"	" " MAP
"	"	"	" " SUPERMARC
"	"	"	" " UNIMARC
"	"	"	" " " CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS
"	"	"	" " " MINISIS
"	"	"	" PROBLEMS, EXCHANGE
"	"	"	" " " AUTHORITY RECORDS
"	"	"	" " " NETWORK
"	"	"	" " STANDARDISATION
"	"	"	" PROJECTS, NATIONAL, WEST GERMANY
"	"	"	" PAC
"	"	"	" CONCEPT
"	"	"	" EDUCATION, CANADA
"	"	"	" " GDR
"	"	"	" " US
"	"	"	" " LIBRARIES, SCHOOLS

## IFLA, PROGRAMMES, PAC, POLICIES

"	"	"	"	LITERATURE, SOCIAL SCIENCE
"	"	"		PRINCIPLES
"	"	"		PROBLEMS
"	"	"	"	DAMAGES, BIOLOGICAL
"	"	"	"	DEACIDIFICATION, TECHNOLOGY
"	"	"	"	ECONOMIC, BRAZIL
"	"	"	"	ORGANISATION, CANADA
"	"	"	"	" ITALY
"	"	"	"	" UK
"	"		TDF	
"	"	"		CONCEPT
"	"	"	"	EVALUATION
"	"	"		POLICIES
"	"	"	"	CANADA
"	"	"	"	COMMERCIAL DATA, BRAZIL
"	"	"	"	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
"	"	"	"	WORLD SURVEY
"	"	"		PROBLEMS
"	"	"	"	COOPERATION, INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NORDIC
2	"	"	"	ECONOMIC
"	"	"	"	" GERMANY
"	"	"	"	" UK
"	"	"	"	" LEGAL
"	"	"	"	" " INFORMATION TRANSFER
"	"	"	"	NATIONAL, BRAZIL
"	"	"	"	" CANADA

IFLA, PROGRAMMES, TDF, PROBLEMS, NATIONAL, FRANCE, CASE STUDY

"	"	"	"	"	THAILAND
"	"	"	"	"	US
"	"	"	"		PRIVATE SECTOR, IBI
"	"				UAI
"	"				UAP
"	"	"			CONCEPT
"	"	"	"		ANALYSIS
"	"	"	"		COMMON WEALTH
"	"	"	"		DEVELOPMENT
"	"	"	"		EVALUATION
"	"	"	"		ORIGIN, DEVELOPMENT
"	"	"			EDUCATION
"	"	"			INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
"	"	"			PROBLEMS
"	"	"	"		ACQUISITION
"	"	"	"	"	HUNGARY
"	"	"	"	"	POLICIES, INTERNATIONAL
"	"	"	"		COPYRIGHT ,PERU, CASE STUDY
"	"	"	"		LENDING
"	"	"	"	"	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
"	"	"	"	"	INTERNATIONAL
"	"	"	"	"	" GREY LITERATURE
"	"	"	"	"	" PROCEDURES
"	"	"	"	"	NATIONAL
"	"	"	"	"	" EXCHANGE CENTRES

## IFLA, PROGRAMMES, UAP, PROBLEMS, LENDING, NATIONAL, GHANA

"	"	"	"	"	"	MEXICO, UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SYSTEM		
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	MODELS
"	"	"	"	"	"	SURVEY		
"	"	"	"	LIBRARIES, NATIONAL				
"	"	"	"	"	RESEARCH			
"	"	"	"	LITERATURE, ART				
"	"	"	"	"	AUDIO VISUAL			
"	"	"	"	NATIONAL, DENMARK				
"	"	"	"	"	FRG			
"	"	"	"	"	FINLAND			
"	"	"	"	"	ICELAND			
"	"	"	"	"	NETHERLANDS			
"	"	"	"	"	NORVAY			
"	"	"	"	"	SOUTH AFRICA			
"	"	"	"	"	SWEDEN			
"	"	"	"	REGIONAL, NORDIC COUNTRIES				
"	"	"	"	"	SOUTH EAST ASIA			
"	"	"	"	UNION CATALOGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA				
"	"	UBC						
"	"	"	CONCEPT, ANALYSIS					
"	"	"	"	DEVELOPMENT				
"	"	"	"	EVALUATION				
"	"	"	POLICY					
"	"	"	PROBLEMS					

IFLA, PROGRAMMES, UBC, PROBLEMS, CATALOGUING, UNIFORM HEADING, LITERGICAL  
WORKS

"	"	"	"	CODING, ISBN
"	"	"	"	" USA
"	"	"	"	LIBRARIES, INDUSTRIAL
"	"	"	"	" SPECIAL
"	"	"	"	" " FRG
"	"	"	"	" " USA
"	"	"	"	LITERATURE, CHILDREN
"	"	"	"	" GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS, AUSTRALIA
"	"	"	"	" " MANUSCRIPT INDIA
"	"	"	"	" " NON-PRINT
"	"	"	"	" " PATENTS
"	"	"	"	" " SOC.SCI.,INDIA
"	"	"	"	" " " USA
"	"	"	"	NATIONAL
"	"	"	"	" CANADA, SPECIAL LIBRARIES
"	"	"	"	" COMMON WEALTH COUNTRIES
"	"	"	"	" FRG
"	"	"	"	" FINLAND, SPECIAL LIBRARIES
"	"	"	"	" HONG KONG
"	"	"	"	" HUNGARY
"	"	"	"	" INDONESIA
"	"	"	"	" KENYA
"	"	"	"	" KHMER REPUELIC
"	"	"	"	" LAOS

## IFLA, PROGRAMMES, UBC, PROBLEMS, NATIONAL, MALAYSIA

"	"	"	"	"	PHILIPPINES
"	"	"	"	"	SINGAPORE
"	"	"	"	"	SOUTH VIETNAM
"	"	"	"	"	THAILAND
"	"	"	"	"	UGANDA
"	"	"	"	"	USSR
"	"	"	"	"	USSR, RESEARCH
"	"	"	"	"	ZIMBABWE
"	"	"	"		REGIONAL, SOUTH ASIA
"	"	"	"		REGISTRATION, CZECHOSLOVAKIA
"	"	"	"		STANDARDISATION, ISBD
"	"	"	"	"	" AFRICA
"	"	"	"	"	ISBD(ANTIQUARIAN)
"	"	"	"	"	ISBD(GENERAL)
"	"	"	"	"	ISBD(MRF)
"	"	"	"	"	ISBD(MONOGRAPH)
"	"	"	"	"	ISBD(NON-BOOK MATERIALS)
"	"	"	"	"	ISBD(NON ROMAN SCRIPT)
"	"	"	"	"	ISBD(PM)
"	"	"	"	"	ISBD(S)
"	"	"	"	"	ISBD(S), ICCP



## IFLA

1. DYER (Esther). International situation: IFLA meets in Munich. Wilson Libr Bull. 58, 3; 1983, Nov; 190-193.

Describes the 49th Council and General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) met on 19 - 27 August 83 in Munich. A recurrent theme in the Conference was the need to seek alternative ways to enhance the participation of developing countries. Discusses the structure and finance of IFLA. Briefly describes some of the papers given on the Conference theme of libraries in a technological world. Discusses future venues for the Conference.

## DEVELOPMENT

2. FANG (Josephine Riss) and SONGE (Alice H). International library associations IV: The international Federation of Library Associations. Libr J. 98, 20; 1973, Nov 15; 3351 - 3.

Discusses that IFLA'S forerunner, the International Library and Bibliography Committee was created in 1927 at the 50th Conference of (UK) Library Association. The committee was given the

task of selecting a place for an international library conference and in 1929 the 1st IFLA Congress was held in Venice with the adoption of original statutes there, IFLA was officially created. IFLA'S aims are listed and its role, activities, publications and attitudes on race are discussed. The formation of the working Group on developing countries and the recent presence of a large number of delegates from Asia and Africa at the General Council has helped IFLA to shed its image of Western European Domination.

#### EVALUATION

3. HUMPHREYS ( Kenneth). International librarianship: Some thoughts and reminiscences. Aust Aca Res Lib. 13, 1; 1982, Mar; 3 - 9.

Comments on experiences with IFLA, describing how it has operated from the early days when membership was mainly for West Europeans, with a small number of Americans. The East European joined in 1960s along with librarians from the Third World and their experiences have been relevant to problems of librarians everywhere. Some thought that IFLA dissipating its energies, that not enough was achieved and that it was not treating some subjects adequately. Because of these doubts

LIBER was started and has now become an associate member of IFLA.

4. KAULA (PN). World Congress of librarians: 50th Anniversary of IFLA. Her Libr Sc. 17, 2 - 3; 1978, Apr-Jly; 184 - 94.

Discusses the formation of IFLA in 1927 and the programme of the World Congress of Librarians held in Brussels, Belgium, 5 - 10 Sept 77, to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Organisation describes briefly the proceedings of the section meetings on cataloguing, children's libraries, Geography and Map libraries, official publications, rare and precious books and serial publications. Mentions the closing session and the pre-session seminar on "Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries". Refer also to the exhibitions and other events. Records the impressions and reflections particularly about the inadequate representation of developing countries on the Executive and Professional Boards.

## FUNCTION

5. CLARKE (TC). IFLA World wide seminar, Seoul, Korea, 31 May - 5 June 1976. IFLA J. 2, 3; 1976; 159 - 63.

~~Report on the professional sessions is~~ given. Describes the role of libraries in national development; publications and publishing; comparison between Eastern and Western publishing traditions; bibliographic control of Eastern publications - the role of national bibliography - bibliographic control of Eastern publication - cataloguing Eastern materials; the library user of Eastern material in East and West; International communications; transliteration and romanization.

6. GRANHEIM (Else). Do international programmes influence national library development? Scandinavian Publ Libr Q. 19, 2; 1986; 48 - 56.

Suggests four questions which might be addressed in attempting to discover whether or not international programmes influence national library development. Describes the activities of UNESCO and IFLA and explains how the possibilities to exert influence differ between a governmental

organisation and a non-governmental organisation. Explains the work of UNESCO focusing programme of information and access to knowledge. Describes IFLA activities focusing on 5 of its core programmes: Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC); International Machine - Readable Cataloguing (MARC); Preservation and Conservation Programme; Universal Availability of Publications (UAP); and Transborder Data Flow (TDF).

7. RANGANATHAN (SR). IFLA - what should be and do. Libri. 5; 1954 - 5; 182 - 9.

Points out the influence of West Europe and North America in the Cabinet and inner bodies of IFLA before World War II. Stresses the need for Asia, Eastern Europe, Africa, South America and Australasia being allowed positions of responsibility in the IFLA. It should also try to establish rock bottom standards with sufficient tolerance to allow of necessary local variation. It should be able to harness the best brains in the profession uninfluenced by political consideration and predatory careerists. It should find thus competent men on a truly international basis, to

form adhoc specialised bodies for definite programmes. Each sphere will have to be taken up as and when need arises and facilities of finance and personnel are forthcoming. Each programme should have a more or less definite limit attached to it. The cabinet should do effective liaison work with governmental agencies such as UNESCO and WHO, and non-governmental agencies such as FID and ISO. Recommends general Conference to be held once in five years.

#### INTERNATIONAL LIBRARIANSHIP

8. ROVELSTAD ( Mathilde V ). New international librarianship: A challenge to the profession.  
UNESCO Bull Libr. 32, 3; 1978, May-Jun; 136-43, 153.

Defines international librarianship as principles and activities agreed upon and accepted by several countries, devised to facilitate and improve universal access to information and to avoid unnecessary duplication and serving as an overall frame work for national library operations. Outlines the evolution of the concept of international librarianship and its definitions, the work of Unesco, IFLA, and the US Library of Congress in this field; the development of universal Bibliographic

control and its supporting projects, and the development of UNIMARC, a framework for national MARC programmes.

#### LIBRARY EDUCATION, INTERNATIONAL

9. SHARIFY (Nasser). Beyond the national frontiers: The international dimension of changing library education for a changing world. Libri. 24, 2; 1974; 129-42.

Summarises the characteristics of our changing world in terms of the nature of the required library education. Gives examples of American Library School courses in international and comparative librarianship. Considers each area of the entire curriculum- acquisitions, cataloguing, Bibliography etc. - and suggests new courses, and ways of expanding existing courses to prepare librarians to respond to the universality of man's interests in today's society. Discusses the value of the comparative method in the study of international librarianship.

## PROBLEMS, CATALOGUING, RAK

10. KALTWASSER (Franz George). New German Rules for Alphabetical Cataloguing (RAK) and their position in the international framework. IFLA J. 1, 4; 1975; 276-84.

German cataloguing practice is founded upon the "Prussian Instructions", work on the revision of which started well in advance of the international conference on cataloguing principles, Paris, 1961. Since 1965 the committee for Alphabetical cataloguing set up by the German Library Association has worked in cooperation with other German and Austrian institutions; the result is the RAK. Describes RAK's structure, field of application, and its adoption of international recommendations.

## DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

11. MOLHOLT (Pat). 50th IFLA General Conference August 1984 Nairobi, Kenya. Special Libr. 76, 1; 1985, Winter; 74-5.

Theme of the conference was in Na

"The basis of library and information services



for national development'. The problems and challenges facing libraries and librarians in developing countries were outlined.

#### INTERNATIONAL

12. AVRAM (Henriette D). Impact of technology on legislation affecting libraries. J Libr Automn. 12, 4; 1979, Dec; 355-61.

Emphasis is on international problems, but many problems have their counterparts in the national scene, i.e. the legal, political and economic implications of the transfer of data via information networks. Includes a brief description of the problems of ownership and copyright that have developed from the international MARC network and efforts to resolve these problems.

#### PROGRAMMES

13. IFLA MEDIUM- Term Programme: A summary. IFLA J. 2, 2; 1976; 87-92.

Concentrate on the implementation of the programme, compiled by the Programme Development Group, and recently published. The article is formed by the introduction to the report and a summary of the programme showing subjects for study and action.

14. WASEMAEL (Van). Books and information: The role of IFLA. In: LIBRARY ASSOCIATION STUDY SCHOOL AND NATIONAL CONFERENCE (Brighton) (1978). Proceedings. London, Library Association; P 93-5.

Discusses official role of IFLA in promoting international cooperation in librarianship. Defence IFLA against criticism, explaining the problems it faces, with scarce funds, the growing amount of literature, and increased numbers of libraries; and describes the Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) and Universal Availability of Publications (UAP) projects. If IFLA is to succeed, the it must have directives and feedback from librarians.

15. WIJNSTROOM ( Margaret). IFLA's role in librarianship. Irish Libr. 8, 1; 1979, Summer; 14-16.

Describes briefly the major programmes being carried out by IFLA. Most of its resources are concentrated on the Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) and the Universal Availability of Publications (UAP). It cooperates with Unesco in projects on library work and 2 Unesco-supported UAP Programmes will be undertaken in 1979-80. IFLA also encourages personal contact through conferences and meetings and it aims to contribute to international cooperation and understanding.

## ALP

16. BOADI (Benzies Y). Information sector in the economic development in Africa: The potential role for libraries. IFLA J. 10, 2; 1984; 139-44.

Importance information to social and economic development is gaining slow but perceptible general acceptance. It is for the African Library and information services to quicken the pace of acceptance in Africa and thereby to contribute more effectively to Africa's social and economic development. This will need the mobilisation of the total information resource and the provision of services that are not only nationally coordinated, but are also user-oriented. Outlines the importance of availability of adequate and well-trained staff for the various national and regional programmes. The active involvement of national library associations in these programmes.

17. WIJNSTROOM (Margret). IFLA's regional activities in 1977. Her Libr Sci. 17, 2-3; 1978, Apr-Jly; 181-3.

IFLA's regional activities are undertaken through its Division for regional activities and these activities are realised through the financial support from the Canadian International Development

Agency. Mentions the projects completed and refers to other projects which have benefited regional development gives an outline of regional activities and the work of the IFLA sections on Asia, Africa and Latin America.

#### EDUCATION, LIBRARY

18. BALLARD (RM). Library education and library problems in developing nations. Int Libr Rev. 12, 1; 1980, Jan; 65-70.

Discusses library education and problems in developing countries. Questions whether the influence of Western library technology has ever been as substantial in developing countries as recent literature suggests.

#### PROBLEMS

19. De HOROWITZ (Rosario Gassol). Libraries in the context of development. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR (Leipzig) (1981). Library work for Children and Young adults in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by G. Patte and S K Hannes dottir. 1984, Munich KG Saur; P 30-40.

Defines the role and the place of a library system integrated in a development scheme. Individual

countries must define their objectives and the activities of their libraries. Proposes several directions for thought, especially on the use of technology in developing countries.

20. LUNGU (Charles BM). Impact of libraies in developing countries. Zambia Libr Asso J. 13, 1; 1981, June; 14-21.

Examines the role of libraries in developing countries, with special reference to ex-dependant African territories which have now received political independence. Considers the significance of libraries in development, and the constraints on library development which are present in these countries. Discusses the challenge which faces librarians inplanning library and information services and national level, and notes the work done by UNESCO and IFLA in helping with this planning.

21. PALA (Francis Otieno). IFLA General Council, Aug-Sept, 1973. Maktaba. 1, 1; 1974; 2-4.

Comments are offered on IFLA's objectives and the widening of its interests to include the developing countries; international standard Bibliographic Description, one of the main issues raised at the General council is described; illustrate the efforts of the IFLA's working group on the developing countries to encourage the establishment

of professional association in these countries and the value of such international gatherings is shown.

22. PILLING (Stella). Scientific and technical literature in developing countries; A preliminary review of output and characteristics. Inspel. 19, 1; 1985; 44-61.

Describes that a very little is known about the published output from developing countries. Statistical data, when available, are often incomplete. Gives a general indication of book, journal and grey literature production in developing countries. in science, technology and the social sciences. The conclusion reaches are that publications from these area are relatively few; that only a small proportion of published items are at a more advanced level and that they have only slight impact; that developing countries have made no progress in catching up with the developing world; and that much more research needs to be undertaken this field.

23. SPILLER (David). International Organisations and their effect upon the libraries of developing countries. Int Libr Rev. 11, 3; 1979, Jly; 341-51.

Analysis the failure of international organisations such as FID, IFLA and Unesco to meet the needs of developing countries through their library programmes, due largely to the failure to relate developments to national identities.

24. THOMPSON (Anthony). Unesco, IFLA and FID: Their contribution to the development of international comparative librarianship. In: ICLG CONFERENCE (Scotland) (1974). Proceedings.

Discusses the aims of international comparative librarianship and briefly describes advances in standardisation and international comparison in the following fields; Library building; library statistics; terminology; documentation and information; exchange of publication; classification; and bibliographical control.

#### ACQUISITION, COOPERATION

25. HARRISON (KC). Cooperative acquisition: Formal and informal. In. IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by HDL Vervliet. 1979, Munich, KG Saur; 33-40.

Discusses international, national and regional cooperative acquisition schemes, with special reference to schemes within the UK. Attempts to define the principal requisites and characteristics of such schemes. Discusses the problems and possibilities for developing countries.

26. JORDAN (A). Planned library resource sharing and cooperative acquisitions in the English-speaking caribbean. In. IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by HDL Vervliet. 1979, Munich, KG Saur; P 246-54.

English speaking territories of the Caribbean have a long history of cooperative activity generally, as well as the library field. In recent times there has been a tendency in library circles to review these activities in the light of new regional organisations, any one of which might assume some coordinating responsibilities. A cooperative associations programme has been underway within the Association of Caribbean University and Research libraries (ACURIL); this could be broadened and developed more effectively. Sharing of material resources is also practised, although only adhoc and the without the benefit of union lists or other aids.

27. RYDINGS (Y). Co-operative acquisitions for libraries of developing countries: panacea or placebo? In. IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by HDL Vervliet. 1979, Munich, KG Saur; P 72-82.



Questions the value of resource sharing in achieving Ranganathan's laws of library science. A definition is given for resource sharing. 3 types of cooperative acquisition are describes, with examples. Applications to special and non-book materials are noted, with special reference to South-East Asia. Doubts are expressed regarding the applicability of cooperative schemes to deacquisition-withdrawal and storage. Developing countries lack both the substantial financing support in the early stage and the time to build up network.

#### NIGERIA

28. AJE(SB). Cooperative acquisition in Nigeria. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES( 1977). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by HDL Vervliet. 1979, Munich, KG Saur; P 24-32.

Nigeria has just embarked on resource sharing and interlibrary cooperation within a planned framework. The university libraries are building collections on allocated areas of Africa. The National library is promoting the design and mobilisation of a national cooperative acquisition programme through an Advisory Committee and is also the hub of a national interlending scheme.

## PAPUA GUINIA

29. YOCKLUNN (J). Resource sharing of libraries in Papua Guinea with particular reference to cooperative acquisition. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by HDL Vervliet. 1979, Munich, KG Saur; P 83-8.

Library developments in Papua New Guinea is hampered by a shortage of professionally qualified man power and by a shortage of funds. Sharing of resources is facilitated by the national union catalogue of monographs, establish by the University of PNG and the national union list of serials, a computer produced list compiled by the university of technology. Examines why to date there have been no formal schemes for cooperative acquisition.

## TANZANIA

30. NEWA (JM). Cooperative acquisition in Tanzania: The role of the University of Dares Salam Library. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by HDL Vervliet. 1979, Munich, KG Saur; P 62-71.

Outlines the reasons for the unsatisfactory state of interlibrary cooperation on acquisitions in Tanzania. The Dar es Salam University Library and other academic and research institutions libraries have particular problems concerning cooperative acquisition schemes- their collections must reflect their parent institutions activities, and their users' requirements are different to those of public libraries. The university library does, however, have direct exchange agreement with 91 African University and research libraries.

#### CHILDREN, BLIND, AFRICA

31. ATINMO (Morayo J). Special problems of blind children & libraries in Africa with particular reference to Nigeria. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR (LEIPZIG) (1981). Library work for children and young adults in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by G Patte and SK Hannesdottir. 1984, Munich, KG Saur; P 212-22.

Describes library services for blind children in Nigeria. Stresses the need for public support and the role of the media in the development of these services.

## INFORMATION TRANSFER

32. NEELAMMEGHAN (N). Some issues in information transfer. IFLA J. 7, 1; 1981; 8-81.

Considers issues relating to the information transfer and infrastructure development from a third world view points and the special needs of rural development planning. Lists problems of developing systems facilitating awareness and access to information sources National development plans and information sector; just as for example, there is some agricultural sector. Discusses international information transfer sources. Offers suggestions for international bodies, which can consider means and methods of improving publication capabilities of developing countries and not nearly their access to external information sources.

## LIBRARIES

33. CHANDLER (George). Role of the libraries in developing countries. In: COREA (I), Ed. Libraries and people: Colombo Public Library 1925-75, a commemorative volume, 1975, Colombo, Municipal Council of Colombo; P 84-6.

Transmission of international and ideas

between countries has developed to such an extent as to make the creation of national libraries vitally necessary for developing countries. Reiterates the recommendations of 2 important Unesco Regional Seminars which emphasis the desirability of a national bibliography compiled by a national library and financed by its government, and its set out the function and tasks of national libraries generally. Impressive progress has been made in several Eastern countries, but there are still difficulties in implementing some of the Unesco recommendations.

#### LIBRARIES, CHILDREN

34. PERUMBUIAVIL (Vilasini). Role of services of children and young adults in developing countries in relation to education, formal and informal. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR (Leipzig) (1981). Library work for children and young adults in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by G Patte and SK Hannes dottir. 1984, Munich, KG Saur; P 43-61.

Describes in detail the development of an integrated system of children's libraries in Singapore. Shows that Singapore has a dense, mostly urban, multilingual population, and how to cater their needs.

## LIBRARIES, CHILDREN, NIGERIA

35. FAYOSE (Posazee). Library services to children in Nigeria. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR (Leipzig) (1981). Library work for children and adults in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by G Patte and SK Hannesdottir. 1984, Munich, KG Saur; P 200-11.

Describes libraries in the Bendel State of Nigeria and children's services relationship with the schools. Discusses study of the reading habits of Nigerian children. Describes the activities of the Abadina Media Resource Centre which was established specifically to provide library services to primary schools.

## LIBRARIES, HOME, ZIMBABWE

36. PATTE (Genevieve). and GERADTS (Alice). Home libraries in Zimbabwe. IFLA J. 11, 3; 1985; 223-7.

Discusses the need for indigeneous written literature in Zimbabwe, where historically there has been a great oral tradition. Describes a project the objective of which is to set up as many home libraries as possible across the country. Defines home libraries as consisting usually of a group of people made up of neighbourhood children who are led

and guided by a leader or leaders, who might be parents or grandparents, coming together to share knowledge through activities such as narratives, stories from books which the children may borrow, games, singing and drama. Relates the philosophy behind home library groups. Outlines setting up and running a story telling and home library group.

#### LIBRARIES, PUBLIC, GAMBIA

37. N'JIE (Sally PC). Library work for children and young adults. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR (Leipzig) (1981). Library work for children and young adults in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by G Patte and SK Hannesdottir. 1984, Munich, KG Saur; P 110-21.

Describes the public library system in the Zambia. The country is mostly rural and library services rely on the schools. Discusses the advantages and disadvantages of a library system which has been supported mostly by a European country. Expresses concern about the reliance on imported books and donations.

## LIBRARIES, SCHOOL, HISTORY, KENYA

38. MULAHA(AR). Involvement of school libraries in Kenya. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR(Leipzig) (1981). Library work for children and young adults in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by G Patte and SK Hannesdottir. 1984, Munich, KG Saur; P 223-34.

Gives a history of libraries in Kenya and their relation to schools. Outlines the problems created by a multilingual and multiracial population. Discusses the role of libraries in a changing learning process. Describes a training session for school librarians.

## LIBRARIES, SCHOOL, VENEZUELA

39. De HOROWITZ (Rosaria Gassol). School Library and NATIS in developing countries. IFLA J. 5, 1; 1979, Feb; 22-9.

Describes the role of school libraries in developing countries and reveals the need for integration of school library and public library system. Considers ways of achieving this integration and describes the authors own experience in pilot projects in Venezuela.



## LIBRARIES, UNIVERSITY

40. GURURE ( WC Hope). Role of the University library in developing countries. Rhod Librn. 10, 4; 1978, Oct; 67-8, 71-2.

Discusses the general functions of a university library; its specific functions in a developing country and the role of higher education in the social, cultural and economic development of Africa. Concludes that the university library provides much of the needed education in a developing country and acts as a champion for national development.

## LITERATURE, CHILDREN, THAILAND

41. SINGKAMANAN (Sombon). Experiences in promoting children's literature through parents, teachers, librarians and producers of children's books. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR (Leipzig) (1981). Library work for children and young adults in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by G Patte and SK Hannesdottir. 1984, Munich, KG Saur; P 175-90.

Describes public libraries and children's book publishing in Thailand. Gives examples of books projects directed towards the public in Thailand. Gives an account of the "Books for the children Project" started in 1979 to provide carefully selected recreation books to very poor rural and school libraries.

## NATIONAL, KENYA

42. MUSISI (J S). Development of libraries in Kenya.  
IFLA J. 10, 2; 1984; 125-38.

Gives a concise report of the historical background and the present day situation of libraries and librarianship in Kenya on the occasion of the 1984 IFLA General Conference in Nairobi. Special attention given to the development of public libraries. The results of international meetings organised in Africa within the past decade and their implication for the future development of librarianship in Kenya are surveyed. Academic libraries and special libraries including governmental, commercial and industrial libraries and libraries of international institutions and their functions are described. The Kenya library association and its role in the training of librarians and library assistants is covered.

## SRI LANKA

43. SALGADO (Kusum). Small libraries for small people: Experience of a voluntary organisation. In: IFLA/ UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR (Leipzig) (1981). Library work for children and young adults in developing countries: proceedings. Ed by G Patte and SK Hannes dottir. 1984, Munich, KG Saur; P 147-58.

Describes a project carried out by a non-political people's movement, the Sarvodaya Movement, in the rural areas of Sri Lanka. The project trains mothers in the villages as librarians and publishes local materials.

#### ORGANISATIONS

44. SOOSAI (J S). Decade of international library cooperation through IFLA: A Third World perspective. IFLA J. 7, 1; 1981; 19-23.

New era in international library cooperation and development began with the establishment at IFLA's 37th Conference in 1971 of a working group on developing countries. Charts the increase in IFLA membership over the last decade. Lists the special consideration given by IFLA sections and divisions in developing programmes which meet the basic needs of developing countries, the agencies which support IFLA were in the developing countries and the programmes themselves. Describes the organisation of the Division of Regional activities.

#### MEXICO

45. CARRION-RODRIGUEZ (Guadaloupe). Mexican library infrastructure. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR (Leipzig) (1981). Library work for children and

young adults in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by G Patte and SK Hannesdottir. 1984, Munich, KS Saur; P 92-100.

Gives that using both international standards and a national study, PRODENASBI, Mexico has identified priorities and necessary resources in order to build a library system. Discusses the role of the government library service and use of public libraries as school libraries. Gives examples of activities in Mexican libraries.

#### PERIODICALS

46. MOORE (Nicholas L). Library periodicals from developing countries: Coverage by major abstracting and indexing services. J Librarianship. 13, 1; 1981, Jan; 37-45.

Study was commissioned by the IFLA Round Table of Editors of Library Journals and presented at the 46th IFLA General Conference in 1980. Results are reported of a preliminary investigation into the coverage of library and information science periodically from developing countries, by 5 major abstracting indexing services. Periodicals identified in the study are listed together with their coverage by bulletin signal lique, information science abstracts,

library and information science abstracts, library literature and Referativnyi Zhurnal. Further results will be published by IFA at a later date.

#### REGIONAL, AFRICA

47. ATINMO (Morayo J). Special problems of blind children and libraries in Africa with particular reference to Nigeria. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR (Leipzig) (1981). Library work for children and young adults in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by G Patte and SK Hannesdottir. 1984, Munich, KS Saur;

See the abstract No. 31.

#### EAST AFRICA

48. NDEGWA (J). Cooperative storage and interlending in East Africa. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ( 1977). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by H D L Vervliet. 1979, Munich, KG Saur; P 170-8.

Describes that most of the large library systems in East Africa are relatively new and are not short space, so cooperative storage is not yet

necessary. There is cooperation in other areas- circulation of materials, interlibrary lending, photocopy, current awareness services, and some union card catalogues. Problems hindering fuller cooperation are lack of printed catalogues, long distances, poor communications, restrictions of certain types of material, lack of proper equipment in many libraries, costs, and cross-border payment restrictions. There should be a national information infrastructure, expanded current awareness services, minimal restrictions and provision of more funds for equipment.

#### RESOURCE SHARING

49. BORCHARDT (DH). Three aspects of library resources sharing: Notes for the guidance of librarians in developing countries on union catalogues, inter library loans and cooperative storage. Her Libr Sci. 17, 2-3; 1978, Apr-Jly; 122-38.

Examines the prerequisites for success in library resource sharing within a developing country- chiefly the need for libraries to adhere to internationally accepted standards in the area of descriptive cataloguing. Illustrates the benefits of adopting such standards prior to computerisation.

The question of selection is central to these issues, but librarians must be wary of statistics of book uses. Cooperation of any sort must in no way encourage a library to forsake the legitimate needs of its parent body.

50. PARKET (JS). Library resource sharing in developing country: Objectives and obstacles. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries. Proceedings. Ed by HDL Vervliet. 1979, Munich, KG Saur; P 31-21.

Identifies the fundamental obstacles to resource sharing in developing countries as in--adequacy of and lack of information about existing resources and un cooperative attitudes and policies. Suggests that the library user can be regarded as a basic resource and consider the feasibility of the concept "Library potential"-- a function of the interaction between the availability of documents and the ability of users to benefit from them. Emphasis that resource sharing programmes based on computerised net works are often not technically feasible in developing countries and that the fundamental obstacles must be overcome before ambitious projects are started.

51. WILLIAMS (P Harvard). Wider implications of resource sharing. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by HDL Vervilet. 1979, Munich, KG Saur; P 41-5.

Outlines that the problems of developing countries to be seen against the traditions and patterns of society culture and technology of each country, but not by those from industrialists countries with articulated views developed through a long tradition through a long of western culture and technology. The resources of developing countries can not be shared, when they are so limited as to be only adequate for immediate planning to develop favourable conditions for resource sharing and the development of a professional ethic which will provide an influential pressure group which will establish an effective information network including library, information and archive services, and the appropriate educational and training agencies.

#### AUTOMATION

52. COX (N S M). Utilisation of resource by library house keeping systems. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES(1977).



Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by HDL Vervliet. 1979, Munich, KG Saur; P 189-93.

Discusses the validity of 3 assumptions: that the present standards of computer-based library and information systems are viable; that there is danger in importing foreign made solutions; and that cooperation is on principle desirable. Claims that automation should help libraries to evolve towards more user-oriented services and that internationally developed standards and products ought to impede the fulfilment of local needs.

53. LEE (HW). Sharing information resources through computer assisted systems and networks. In: IFLA/ UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by HDL Vervliet. 1979, Munich, KG Saur; P 208-16.

Describes the development of 3 inter-related components in computer assisted information systems and networks which are of great importance for world wide cooperation in resource sharing involving both developed and developing countries. The 3 components are: (1) The creation and growth of many machine-readable data bases capable of on-line, interactive searching from remote terminals;

(2) The development of computerised library network interconnecting libraries and computer facilities and data bases; and (3) the establishment of mission-oriented national and international information systems.

#### AUTOMATION, MARC

54. MASSIL (S W). Background to planning for co-operative use of MARC tapes. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing of librarians in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by HDL Vervliet. 1979, Munich, KG Saur; P 234-42.

Outlines that automation and its benefits may not seem entirely appropriate for library development at its present stage in developing countries. But points out that in some countries the infrastructure is extensive enough for computerised house keeping to be seriously considered. In particular the fact of the vast MARC data base and MARC services means that an opportunity to experiment at least on a pilot level with shared cataloguing using MARC is available. This may be a matter of urgency. The use of MARC is not straight forward; its introduction must be carefully managed.

## AUTOMATION, OCLC

55. KILGOUR (FG). Sharing resources in computerised systems. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries; Proceedings. Ed by HDL Vervliet. 1979, Munich, KG Saur; P 202-7.

Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) is an example of a large computerised library network, consisting of 47,600 miles of telephone lines and an on-line union catalogue containing 20 million location listing and growing at the rate of 150,000 per week. The effect of this resource availability is reflected in reduction of number of interlibrary loans made by large libraries and a remarkable increase in interlibrary loans sent out from small libraries since their resources are now available.

## RESOURCE SHARING, COOPERATION

56. BOWDEN (R). Opportunities for, and problems of regional cooperation in library services in developing countries. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by H D L Vervliet. 1979, Munich, K G Saur; P 90-8.

Argues that if a nation's bibliographical, scientific or technical information resources do not exist in adequate quantities, then the most economic solution might be regional cooperation. Examines a number of problems of regional cooperation, including lack of librarian cooperation, staff, finance and level of library development. If existing regional cooperation organisations have achieved less than was originally hoped, the reason is mainly lack of money. Regional cooperation requires strong library association to make it effective; this in turn can not be achieved without money.

57. THREE ASPECTS of library resources sharing: Notes for the guidance of librarians in developing countries, inter library loans and cooperative storage. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by H D L Vervliet. 1979, Munich, K G Saur; P 144-57.

Concentrates on the advantages and implications of library cooperation through joint usage of library materials in academic and research libraries in developing countries. Discusses political issues in the creation and maintenance of union catalogue, in inter library loan services and in the cooperative storage of library materials. Stresses

the need for internationally accepted standards in the area of descriptive cataloguing. The benefits of adopting such standards prior to computerisation are illustrated.

#### REGIONAL

58. PARKER (J S). Regional cooperation in library services: An opportunity for developing countries. IFLA J. 2, 1; 1976; 1-33.

Study of the environmental and structural problems posed by regional cooperation among developing countries in the library field. 3 models are suggested. (1) Reciprocal model, is the simple exchange of bibliographical data; (2) requires all participants to supply to 1 of them, probably the wealthiest in terms of library resources, data which the later will process and disseminate in various forms; (3) the communal model, which involves the establishment by all participants of a separate regional centre to produce output. The following topics are discussed in the relation to each type: acquisitions; interlibrary loan; indexing; promotion of use; procurement; preservation; storage; conservation and protection; availability; staff; professional associations. Some tentative conclusions are reached.

## RESOURCE SHARING, EAST AFRICA

59. NDEGWA (J). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Cooperative storage and interlending in East Africa. Maktaba. 4,2; 1977; 82-90.

Explains some of the cooperative methods used to acquire material and information from other libraries; these are circulation of stock within a system, interlibrary loans, photocopying services, the East African literature services, union catalogues and exchange of university theses. Cooperation has been hindered by lack of information on available resources, long distances between main centres, poor communication, restrictions on types of material, lack of equipment and payment restrictions. Suggestions are made for future improvements to cooperative efforts.

## INDONESIA

60. PRAKOSO (Mastini Hardjo). Planning interlending systems for developing countries; 2, a view from Indonesia. Interlending Review. 8, 4; 1980, Oct; 114-6.

Outlines that Western interlending models can not necessarily applied to the situation in

developing countries. Indonesia has large and scattered population. Communication, by transport or telephone, is very difficult, although postal services are improving. Government is devolved, diversity of languages is a problem. Book production and distribution are insufficient and there is no legal deposit law.

#### RESOURCE SHARING, INTERLENDING

61. LINE(MauriceB)and SMITH(Sidney). Planning interlending systems for developing countries: 1, a view from a developing country. Interlending Rev. 8, 4; 1980, Oct; 111-14.

Document provision should be high priority in developing countries and national acquisition and interlending systems must be planned as a part of national library systems. Present intending demand is little guide to the demand that would be realised with an effective system. For reasons of economy, a central interlending collection can be limited to journals in heavy demand or designed in conjunction with a national reference library. Alternatively, the stock of one or several research libraries could be built up to provide a national service.

## RESOURCE SHARING, KOREA

62. PARK (K H). Resource sharing in the Republic of Korea In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by H D L Vervliet. 1979, Munich, K G Saur; P 243-51.

Formal sharing of library resources in South Korea began in 1968 with the publication of the union catalogue of foreign scientific journals in 1970, the national central Library published the first national union catalogue of foreign publication. The Korea institute of science and technology library computerised its serial collection in the same year and now offers various international S D I services.

## RESOURCE SHARING, LIBRARIES, UNIVERSITY

63. ALLEN ( G G). IFLA Conference an1985. Aust Aca Res Libr. 16, 4; 1985, Dec; 230-32.

Section of University Libraries (S U L ) had had 2 main issues active in its programme: The guide to the availability of theses and the development of a statement of non-quantitative standards for university libraries in developing countries.



Reports 2 of the main SUL sessions: Cooperation in Mexican University libraries, and costs and benefits of implementing changes in cataloguing rules. Describes the Australian presence and the international character of exhibitions at the IFLA Conference.

64. LOVEDAY (A J). Some thoughts on the university library's contribution to collaborate you resource sharing in developing countries with special reference to acquisitions. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by H D L Vervliet. 1979, Munich, K G Saur; P 55-61.

Outlines the special position of university libraries in the national information systems of developing countries with respect to man power, finance, expertise and specialist support from academic staff. Draws attention to the importance of integrating their collection development policies into a national policy and their availability to collaborate with similar institutions abroad. Concludes that voluntary cooperation should be reinforced by national coordinating bodies having special funds.

65. RASEROKA (H K). Report on the UNESCO/IFLA Exchange of Experience Seminar for Developing Countries, Munich, 16-19 August 1983. Botswana Libr Ass J. 5, 2; 1983, Dec; 45-55.

Reports the UNESCO/IFLA Exchange of Experience Seminar for developing countries, Munich, 16-19 Aug 83. Papers were presented on the following subjects: Historical overview and discussion of problems of acquisition, collection development and reader services within university libraries; identification, discussion and assessment of existing information technologies; their applications in university libraries and identification of problems which hinder these applications; and possible solutions to identified problems.

#### SOUTH EAST

#### ASIA

66. TEE (Lim Huck). South East Asian university library network: A proposal and a model for resource sharing in ASEAN countries. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by H D L Vervliet. 1979, Munich, K G Saur; P 217-33.

Several pre-condition for the successful implementation of cooperative projects exist in the ASEAN countries of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. These are the spirit of cooperation, leadership, organisational structure, manpower resources, technological capability and experience in cooperation. A proposal is made for the establishment of a south east Asian University Library Network as the forerunner of SEANET.

RESOURCE SHARING, LITERATURE, SOCIAL SCIENCE,  
PHILIPPINES

67. SAITO (Shiro). Philippine Social Science: An overview of the producers of literature. Bull Philip Libr Ass. 13, 1-4, 1980-81: 64-71.

Contribution to an issue devoted to the 46th IFLA General Conference, Manila, 1980. Outlines the principle Philippine Organisations and inter-governmental regional agencies generating social sciences research literature. Describes a strategy for an effective access to the social science research literature and researches in progress in the Philippines. The work is based primarily on a 10-week field trip in the Philippines in 1978 conducted as a Council on Library Resources Fellowship project.

## RESOURCE SHARING, NATIONAL, INDIA

68. KALIA ( D R). Book processing Centres in India: A review. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by H D L Vervliet. 1979, Munich, K.G. Saur; P 122-7.

Traces the history of book processing centres in India since 1915. Describes the bibliographical tools, Indian national bibliography and Accessions list of the United States Library of Congress (India). Suggests a systematic study of the book processing centres operating in the developing countries in order to identify deficiencies and suggests remedial measures.

## NIGERIA

69. NWOYE (S W). Planning interlending systems for developing countries: 3, a view from Nigeria. Interlending Rev. 8, 4; 1980, Oct; 116-8.

There is no national interlending system in Nigeria. A handbook and interloan form have been produced by the National Library but a proposed union catalogue and courier service have failed to adequate support from university libraries. Many libraries are enable to deal efficiently with

interlibrary loans. Central lending collections are hindered by lack of funds and photocopying difficulties. Payment by coupons nationally and internationally, can be helpful.

#### UNITED STATES

70. CAMPELL (H C). Problems faced by North American public libraries in attempting to develop information resource sharing methods. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by H D L Vervleit. 1979, Munich, K G Saur; P 115-21.

Outlines some major economic and managerial problems encountered by US and Canadian libraries using modern information resource sharing facilities- the need to cope physically with the vastly increased amount of information, the training of staff to deal with the new formats of information, and the need to establish ownership of the information.

71. EATON (A). Library resource sharing in the United States. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by H D L Vervliet. 1979, Munich, K G Saur; P 254-61.

Traces the efforts of US Librarians in various forms and methods of cooperation, from interlibrary lending to centralised cataloguing identifies the obstacles to successful cooperation. The resource sharing movement has taken on new vigour in recent years. Library networks using interactive computer systems are the newest form of cooperation, and further development of these networks is expected to continue in the future. Many librarians now participate in networks at local, state, regional and national levels.

#### RESOURCE SHARING, NETWORKS, UNITED STATES

72. AVRAM (H). Network of networks. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by H D L Vervliet. 1979, Munich, K. G Saur; P 180-88.

Describes various efforts of the US library of Congress office of network Development, Cooperating with other organisations towards the building of an integrated resource sharing system. Activities discussed include the work of the network advisory group, a group of senior representatives from network related organisations invited by the Deputy librarian of Congress to act in an advisory capacity to the LC network development office.

## RESOURCE SHARING, ORGANISATION

73. GAIJI (M). Difficulties of organising a project of resource sharing in a developing countries: The case of Tunisia (with an emphasis on cooperative storage) In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by H D L Vervliet. 1979, Munich, K G Saur; P 158-61.

Discusses 3 aspects of Tunisian librarianship- the lack of funds, lack of clearly defined policy, and lack of qualified personnel. Describes 2 attempts at cooperation- the cooperative acquisition and storage of little used serials run by the National Library and some university libraries, and a programme of cooperative cataloguing interlibrary loan and cooperative acquisition proposed by the Tunisian Association of librarians.

## RESOURCE SHARING, PROCESSING CENTRES

74. BROOME (E M). Do developing countries need processing centres? In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by H D L Vervliet. 1979, Munich, K G Saur; P 104-14.

Emphasises the need for caution for librarians working as consultants in the developing world. Lists 17 tasks which would be desirable for an ordering and processing centre to do and relates the nature and range of services provided to the methods used to obtain them. Examined in more detail the advantages and this advantages of processing centres in developing countries.

75. SOLTANI (P). Role of processing centres in developing countries in relation to resource sharing. In: IFLA/ UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by H D L Vervliet. 1979, Munich, K G Saur;P 136-42.

Resource sharing is both too early and unrealistic for most developing countries. The need is neither present nor felt and the problems are numerous. What is most needed is national bibliographical control. In order to share the resources one has to know where the resources are. That is why a national processing centre, whether independent or attached to the national library is vital to the developing countries. Its role should be research, development and bibliographical control, thus paving they way for the future need of resource sharing. The Tehran Book Processing Centre is given as a case study and its problems and progress are discussed.



## RESOURCE SHARING, REGIONAL, SOUTH ASIA

76. KHURSHID (A). Processing centres in South Asia: Problems and prospects. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by H D L Vervliet. 1979, Munich, K G Saur; P 128-35.

Outlines that large-scale centralised processing is uncommon in the region and, because of many inhibitions it is unfeasible. Suggests that specifier publication of national bibliographies with a printed card service and use of British National Bibliography and Library of Congress cards for foreign books are the only hopes for greater resource sharing.

## RESOURCE SHARING, UNION CATALOGUE

77. FLORD ( J McRee). Partial compromise between the card catalogue and the interactive on-line computerised catalogue for local and union catalogue purposes. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by H D L Vervliet. 1979, Munich, K G Saur; P 194-201.

Libraries may begin to take advantage of automated methods to create local or union catalogue by using existing computer facilities, even at a distance, in groups; agreeing on a reduced amount of bibliographic data to include in COM (Computer output microfiche) catalogues rather than continuing the traditional card catalogue; and supplementing the COM indexes with a single entry register catalogue to contain complete bibliographic data, where required photographically produced on film for a card file, to include non-roman scripts.

78. LINE (M B) and BENNETT (R). Planning union catalogue of books in developing countries. IFLA J. 11, 1; 1985; 27-35.

Union catalogues provide an essential means of access to library resources in developing countries where costs prohibit the creation of central loan collections. They should be carefully planned for simplicity, economy and easy of control and use as component part in the interlending system. As such they are best located in a national centre. Planning and implementation are effected by several factors, but the resulting catalogue should aim for optimum coverage by a number of carefully selected contributing libraries. Although various formats are possible, an on-line catalogue should be the ultimate aim.

## BRAZIL

79. De LEMOS (A A Briquet). On the feasibility of processing centres in Brazil. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing of libraries in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by H D L Vervliet. 1979, Munich, K G Saur; P 99-104.

Describes the efforts in the 1940s and 1950s to have a Brazilian centralised cataloguing service failed, although the national union catalogue of periodicals and the cataloguing-in-publication (CIP) programme have been successful. The introduction of modern technology may stimulate the required cooperation and coordination.

## PROBLEMS, SERIALS

80. MIAKI (Theophilus E). Serials of the poor nations: Their nature, importance, problems and suggested solutions. Inter Catalog. 14, 4; 1985, Oct-Dec; 39-41.

Availability of serials and other information sources to people of the poor countries is fundamental to their development process. Discusses the nature of serials of the poor nations and problems affecting them. Argues that it is the

responsibility of the international community to facilitate the success of these serials and the responsibility of the poor nations to promote their own serials.

#### IFLA, PROGRAMMES, IMP

81. INTERNATIONAL MARC network; Bibliographic study.  
IFLA International Office for UBC occasional papers no. 4.

Investigates incompatibilities in bibliographic records produced by the national bibliographic agencies of the international MARC network. Various proposals are put forward concerning name headings, authority files, bibliographic descriptions, subjects approaches and romanisation, to enhance the use of records available through the network. The study was prepared for the international MARC network study steering committee as one of its consultant's report.

#### FORMAT, CONTENT DESIGNATORS

82. AVRAM (Henriette D Avram) and GUILLES (Kay D). Content designators for machine-readable records: A working party. J Libr Automn. 5, 4; 1972, Dec; 207-16.

Under the auspices of IFLA committees on

cataloguing and mechanisation and international working group on content designators has been formed to resolve the differences in the content designators assigned by national agencies to their machine readable bibliographic records.

The first working paper is a statement of:

(1) Obstacles that exist which represent effective international exchange of bibliographic data in machine readable form; (2) Scope of concern for the IFLA working group; (3) definition of terms included in the broader term "content designators"

83. AVRAM (Henriette D). IFLA Working Group on content Designators: Report from its Chairman. Inter Catalog. 4, 1; 1975, Jan-Mar; 3-6.

Gives details of the background; the groups scope of responsibility and discusses the function of content designators and the principle on which the standard was to be built. The decisions made by the group to date are summarise and this will serve as a basic working document. The decisions taken include that the international format will be designed to handle all media; content designators will also be defined for manuscript material; and both single-level and multi-level structures will be accepted.

## FORMAT, MAP

84. CARRINGTON (David K). Information and recent developments of interest to users of MARC Map. Inspel. 14, 3-4; 1979; 62-66.

MARC Map is a computer-assisted map cataloguing system introduced by the Library of Congress in 1969. In August 79 the data base contained 59,573 records. In addition to contemporary material, data base contains retrospective citations for special collections. Since publication of the MARC format in 1970 some changes have been introduced to meet user needs. Discusses reversed geographic subject headings and the register/brief entry catalogue.

## SUPERMARC

85. AVRAM (Henriette D) and RATHER (Lucia J). Principles of format design. J Libr Automn. 7, 3; 1974, Sept; 161-7.

Discusses 6 basic principles for the design of the international format: (1) The international format should be designed to handle all media; (2) the international format should accept single level and multi-level structures; (3) tags should identify a field by type of entry

and function by assigning specific values to the character positions; (4) indicators should be tag-dependent and used as consistently as possible across all fields; (5) data element identifiers should be tag-dependent but as far as possible common data elements should be identified by the same data identifiers across fields; (6) the fields in a bibliographic record are primarily related to broad categories of information relating "subject", "description", "intellectual responsibility", etc, and should be grouped according to these fundamental categories.

#### UNIMARC

86. HOEY (Michael). UNIMARC and the international MARC programme. MARC User's Group Newsletter. 84, 2; 1984, July; 1-3.

Describes the development of UNIMARC, a universal exchange format for data on magnetic tape. A UNIMARC handbook was published at the end of 1983 and Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt and the British Library Bibliographic Services Division now operate an International MARC Office dealing with the development of UNIMARC and its applications.

## CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

87. CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS in UNIMARC: The proposals of a Sub-group of the IFLA Joint Working Group on ISBD (CM). London, IFLA International Office for UBC; P 14. (IFLA International Office for UBC Occasional papers no.5).

Proposals for cartographic materials in UNIMARC prepared by a Sub-group of the IFLA Joint Working Group on ISBD (CM). UNIMARC is the universal MARC format for the international exchange of bibliographic records among national libraries and bibliographic agencies. These contribute the only set of specifications prepared for an international exchange format, and it was felt that they should be usefully published before the full revised UNIMARC.

## UNIMARC, MINISIS

88. AVRAM (Hennriette D). UNIMARC version of MINISIS. IFLA J. 11, 2; 1982, May; 120-23.

Described activities concerning the enhancement of the International Development Research Centre's MINISIS system by extending it to create and accept records in the IFLA developed UNIMARC format. MINISIS is a generalised information



Management System designed perform a variety of tasks for libraries and information centres, using the Hewlett-packed 3000 range of mini computers.

#### PROBLEMS, EXCHANGE

89. DAVIS (Stephen Paul). Computer technology as applied to rare book cataloguing. IFLA J. 10, 2; 1984; 158-69.

Computer technology and an increased emphasis on the sharing of machine-readable cataloguing records for rare and precious materials have, in the USA, brought about several times of changes in rare books cataloguing standards, namely; in the areas of bibliographic description, bibliographic access and machine readable data formats. Rare book librarians have also sought changes and enhancements to existing library computer systems. Suggests areas in which standards work, system development, and planning remain to be done. Includes the definition of standards for copy-specific information, the provision of more flexible retrieval capabilities.

## AUTHORITY RECORDS

90. CATHRO (W). Report on the International Authorities Working Group. Cataloguing Australia. 8, 2; 1982, Jun; 8-11.

Specifies a system which will facilitate the international exchange of authority records. The major tasks are: (1) the development of a draft international standard entry for printed authority records, the 2nd draft of International Standard Entry for authorities and references is currently under discussion; (2) the specification of an international standard authority data number; (3) the development of a model for an interactive authority data network; and (4) the development of an international machine readable catalogue (MARC) format for authority data.

## PROBLEMS, NETWORK

91. CLEMENT (Hope E A). International MARC network. Inter Catalog. 10, 4; 1981, Oct-Dec; 44-7.

Gives an account of the work of the international MARC network study: Steering Committee of the Conference of Directors of National Library, which is affiliated with IFLA. The committee

is concerned with the primary source records created by national bibliographic agencies and with the widest possible dissemination of these, so that unnecessary duplication of costly record creation can be avoided and so that records of national and international standards can be made available. Describes the concept of an international MARC office to promote the development of an international MARC network.

#### PROBLEMS, STANDARDISATION

92. AVRAM (Henriette. D). International standards for the interchange of bibliographic records in machine readable form. Libr Resour Tech Serv. 20, 1; 1976, Winter; 25-35.

Problems related to an international standard record and possible solutions are outlined, e.g. the lack of international cataloguing standards and of an international subject control system, character set difficulties and the problem of non-Roman alphabets. Work in progress on content designators is outlined. Other issues important for an international MARC exchange format relates to exchange agreements and maintenance.

## PROJECTS, NATIONAL, WEST GERMANY

93. WOLF (Dieter). Report on the IFLA International MARC Programme: The international MARC project and the West German National Library, 1983.

Libr. 34, 3; 1984, Oct-Dec; 281-4.

Contribution of the West German National Library to the MARC project would be: The compilation and dissemination of an international guide to MARC data bases and services; testing UNIMARC format on the bases of a UNIMARC hand book; cooperation on feasibility studies into the best ways of transferring bibliographic data; and publishing a news letter on the latest developments. Present efforts are concentrated on the international guide; the 1st edition of 1984 will be restricted to national magnetic tape services, the 2nd edition of 1985 will also include on-line services.

## PROGRAMMES, PAC

94. BANSA (Helmut). Conservation and restoration workshops working for libraries. IFLA J. 1, 3; 1975; 210-20.

List of workshops presented in alphabetical order of country is for practical reasons

restricted to those working for libraries. Information includes name, full address, director, staff and descriptions of work undertaken. It has been compiled under the auspicious of the IFLA Working Group on preservation.

#### CONCEPT

95. GOVAN (J F). Preservation and resource sharing: Conflicting or complementary. IFLA J. 12, 1; 1986, Feb; 20-24.

Most librarians share the view that the benefits of preserving materials are greatly increased if the material is shared with other libraries. At the same time, they are concerned that this broader use will be harmful to the very materials which they are attempting to preserve. Any helpful decision of this possible conflict must distinguish among the kinds of material in question, the kinds of preservation used, and the kinds of lending, in each case.

#### EDUCATION, CANADA

96. SYLVESTRE (G). Training for conservation in Canada. IFLA Annual. 1981; 166.

Describes the conservation activities in

Canada, two areas of training: The training of librarians and training of conservatians. Examines first the training and awareness courses for students in Canadian Library Schools and programmes for the practising librarian offered by library association, employers and other institutions. Secondly it describes the training opportunities, both formal and informal, for conservatians and conservation technicians. The shortcomings of Canadian training programmes are also defined and some suggestions, as proposed by the National Library of Canada, for resolving the difficulties of training for conservation in Canada are put forward.

#### EDUCATION, GDR

97. WACHTER (W). Training of restorers in the GDR. IFLA Annual. 1981; 166.

Problems and ways of training restorates under the new socialist conditions in the GDR. The reader will be informed especially about the college study for restorers, introduced in the GDR in 1976. The structure, organisation and method of these extra-mural studies supervised and directed by the Museum of German History are explained. Reference is made to the problems of this young special branch

and it is made clear that the permanent improvement of the scientific and theoretical quality of the training in connection with the execution of such task will have to be a continuous process.

#### UNITED STATES

98. FREITAG (D). Training of conservation in recognized training programme in the United States. IFLA Annual. 1982; 147.

Enumerates and describes in some detail those training programmes for paper and book conservators which exist in the United States outside of the accredited library school curricula and which are typically the programmes of museums, association of the museum profession and those which are run by colleges and universities without tie-ins to library school offerings.

#### LIBRARIES, SCHOOLS

99. FANG (Josephine Riss). Conservation training in schools of library and information science and as continuing education in the United States. IFLA Annual. 1982; 147.

Overview of the role of conservation training in the education of librarians in the United States. The many aspects forms are discussed, such as within establish courses as special courses, and as continuing education offerings for practising librarians. Current trends and developments are highlighted and some of the recent literature are described.

#### PAC, POLICIES

100. PRINCIPLES FOR the conservation and restoration collections in libraries. IFLA J. 5, 4; 1979, Nov; 292-300.

Encourage those responsible for the care of library collections to admit to the consequences of neglect and, together with scientific and technical experts, to formulate a positive policy on the future of their collections. Presents general observations on conservation, and discusses temperature, humidity, light, handling of library materials, biological damage and chemical damage. Enumerates the development policies for the restoration of a damaged item and considers expense, materials for restoration work, the type and degree of restoration necessary, and documentation on restoration.



## POLICIES, LITERATURE, SOCIAL SCIENCES

101. SPINNEY (G H). Documents in the social sciences.  
Inspel. 9,3; 1974; 31-40.

Suggests the policies to facilitate the collection of social documents for research:

- (1) social documents-their conservation by an archivist when unique material is concerned, by a librarian when these multicopy material;
- (2) central Government documents are conserved in Central archive depositories when their functional use is over but selected documents should be made available;
- (3) local government documents are retained after their main archival use, but multicopy documents should be concentrated for comparative research.

## PAC, PRINCIPLES

102. DAHLO (Rolf). Protection for library collections.  
Synopsis. 15, 2; 1984, Apr; 55-7.

Discusses measures to protect libraries from vandalism, theft and destruction. Discusses the principles to be adopted and a recommendation for the libraries to follow IFLA Principles of conservation and restoration in libraries.

103. DUREAU (Jeanne M). Principles of conservation and restoration in libraries by the members of the Standing Committee of the IFLA Section on conservation. IFLA Annual. 1979; 170.

To make librarians more aware of their responsibilities in reaching decisions on conservation and restoration. The principles establish the basic elements of conservation activities in relation to protection against physical, biological and chemical damage to library materials, both old and new. The documents establishes the criteria for making decisions on restorations.

#### PAC, PROBLEMS

104. GEH (Hons-Peter). Conservation/preservation : An international approach. Libr Res Tech Ser. 30, 1; 1986, Jan-Mar; 31-5.

IFLA Preservation and Conservation Programme is described. The importance of approaching the problems of preservation and conservation on an international stage and the need for international guidelines and standards are emphasised.

## DAMAGES, BIOLOGICAL

105. ROZKOVA (G S). Damage to library stocks. IFLA Annual. 1979; 170.

Describes the damage by biological factors reaches a tremendous volume. That is why various countries have united their efforts for its prevention. The extension of the research connected with biological damage in libraries is especially actual. The study of biological destroyers in libraries is considered to be a special branch in science.

## DEACIDIFICATION, TECHNOLOGY

106. SPARKS (P). Mass deacidification of paper. IFLA Annual. 1982; 170.

Describes that Mass deacidification of paper is an important technology that will have a major impact on libraries having collections of material printed on acid paper. Traces some of the historical perspective surrounding the production of acid paper, relates these to the need for alkaline paper and mass deacidification. Discusses some scientific reasons why paper becomes brittle, and compares single sheet deacidification processes to the mass deacidification process.

## ECONOMIC, BRAZIL

107. INFORMATION INDUSTRIES , TDF and the Brazilian economy. Transnational Data Report. 4, 5; 1981, Jly-Aug; 37-39.

Account of developments in progress in the Brazilian information industry, their impact on the Brazilian economy, the governments reaction to transnational cooperation networks and future prospectus.

## ORGANIZATION, CANADA

108. BANKS (J). Conservation organisation and activities in Canada: An overview. IFLA Annual. 1982; 147.

Covers some major conservation projects, including the huge preservation micro filming programme, the activities of the Canadian conservation institute as they relate to library and archival materials, specifically, the mobile conservation units, the mass deacidification pilot project of the public archives of Canada; Conservation activities undertaken to promote conservation awareness and to train staff by library and archival groups. A review by province of Canadian conservation facilities in library and archival institutions.

## ITALY

109. WIDMANN (Marial L'Abbate). Conservation and organisation activities in Italy. IFLA Annual. 1982; 147.

Paper deals with book conservation in Italy and presents the work and the many specialized section of the Central Institute on Book Pathology of Rome which, since 1938, has been controlling and directing almost all forms of book preservation and restoration in Italy. Even the training of librarians in this field is under its care.

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## UNITED KINGDOM

110. CLEMENTS (David W G). National preservation Office of the British Library. IFLA J. 12, 1; 1976, Feb; 25-32.

National preservation Office was established in November 1984 within the British Library in response to a report on conservation practices in UK Libraries to promote awareness of preservation issues, provide information and referral services; initiate debate on national issues and encourage cooperative initiatives.

## PROGRAMMES, TDF

111. DONAGHUE (H P). Implications of transborder data flows (TDF) to library networks. IFLA J. 9, 1; 1983; 34-8.

Transborder data flow has become a topic of serious discussion and concern among the governments of the industrialised world, developing countries, international organisations and many multinational corporations. Considers the action of governments, France and Brazil, to illustrate the general trends in thinking of these subjects by both a development and a developing country.

112. SAUVANT (Karl P). Transborder data flows; Importance, impact, policies. Information Services & Use. 4, 1;-2; 1984, Apr; 3-30.

Notes recent increases in international transborder data flows (TDF) activities and outlines the reasons why. Indicates the importance of TDF in international business transactions. The impact of TDF includes the enactment of data protection laws, gives rise to legal/economic issues, and the development of adequate telecommunications protocol. Considers that without a clear recognition of the

costs and benefits it will be difficult to take full advantage of TDF possibilities, or avoid new international tensions. Discusses the need for research, technical cooperation and the establishment of grounds rules.

#### CONCEPT

113. MANET (Enrique Gonzalez). Technology, TDF and a new international information order. Transnational Data Report. 5, 4; 1982, Jun; 205-8.

Present the case for the New International information order. This is the continuation of the decolonisation struggle, committed to breaking the transnational corporations' domination of information and data flow and communications, and was developed nearly 10 years ago by the Non-Aligned countries Movement.

#### EVALUATION

114. SAUVANT (Karl P) and GRABEN (Beate-Katrin). Transnational Corporations play key TDF role. Transnational Data Report. 4, 6; 1981, Sept; 36-39.

Transnational Corporation play a key role in the expansion and utilisation of TDF. They are the both principle supplier of the necessary infrastructure and the principles uses of these infrastructure, be it for corporate management purposes or the provision of international data processing and information retrieval services. Outlines the main characteristics of transborder data flow and the roles of the transnational corporations in them.

115. VITRO (Robert A). Information sector development planning: Towards balanced TDF. Transnational Data Report. 6, 8<sup>th</sup> 1983, Dec; 461-8.

Relative differences in the capacity reproduce, distribute and use information within countries is a major determinant in the character of data flows between countries. Discusses: The information sector concept; the role of IS development & moves towards IS, development planning; IS in the Venezuelan economy; IS, international trade and TDF, and moves towards balanced TDF.



## TDF, POLICIES

116. SECOND WORLD Conference on Transborder Data Flow policies, Rome, 26-29 June 1984: Final statement. Transnational Data Report. 7, 5-6; 1984, Aug-Sept; 279-83.

Presents an unofficial text of the final statement of the conference. The conference addressed the implications, domestically and internationally, of rapid increase in flow of data across national boundaries, consequent upon measure changes in information technology in the past 20 years. Lists the concerns of the participants about transborder data flow and the proposed action: both inside and outside the intergovernmental Bureau of informations.

## CANADA

117. ADAMS (John M). Canada's future TDF Policy: Reconciling free flow with national sovereignty. Transnational Data Report. 6, 7; 1983, Oct-Nov; 405-11.

Puts forward a hypothetical Canadian transborder data flow policy based on the countries

current situation. Looks at policy consideration. Analysis regulatory approaches. Considers that Canada would draft guidelines to reach 3 goals: that free flow contemplates regulation as well; imposition of interior harmonisation of conflicting national legislation; and the principle that the regulation of information resources of appropriate subjects for an international convention and administration by an international organisation. Considers Canada's negotiating strategy and other countries' positions.

#### COMMERCIAL DATA, BRAZIL

118. ALBERNAZ (Joao Carlos Fagundes). Brazil's TDF policy builds national independence. Transnational Data Report. 7, 1; 1984, Jan-Feb; 49-51.

Outlines Brazil's policy on transborder data flow (TDF) and moves towards improving its international tele communications network. Discusses the implementation of TDF policies in relation to data. Consider the impact of TDF policies.

## DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

119. GRANT (James C). Impact of transnational data flows on developing countries. Transnational Data Report. 7, 4; 1984, Jun-Jly; 233-5.

Discusses the impact of transnational data flow on access to knowledge; and the creation of jobs. Outlines the interests of developing nations and multinational enterprises.

120. SATTAR (A). Implications of TDF for developing countries. Transnational Data Report. 7, 5+6; 1984, Aug-Sept; 355-8.

Technology and world economic conditions have led to a trend towards the internationalisation of business, and sharing of information on a wider scale. Describes several types of transborder data flow (TDF) and how they give rise to a broad range of social, economic and political issues. Describes the main elements of national policies on TDF and international cooperation.

## POLICIES, WORLD SURVEY

121. WORLD SURVEY on transborder data flow. Information Hotline. 16, 4; 1984, Apr; 1, 13.

Notes the report of IBI world survey on national policies and company practices concerned transborder data flow. The report indicated widespread support for: international cooperation on technical standards (85%); improved access to international data banks (86%); vulnerability and dependency problems (73%); and national sovereignty supported by 72% of the developing countries and 42% of European developing countries.

#### PROBLEMS

122. BALL (Howard W). TDF problems important to oil gaint. Transnational Data Report. 4, 3; 1981, Appv May; 37-9.

Presence a statement of public record by a spokesman for a leading US oil company. Assesses the range and complexity of problems in the area, which can be broken down into 4 categories: (1) restrictions stemming from political motivations and nationalistic feelings; (2) restrictions fostered by concern for privacy of the personal data; (3) technological limitations; and (4) Concern for the security of confidentiality of the transmitted data.

123. BORTNICK (Jane). Transborder data flow issues.  
Electronic Publ Rev. 1, 4; 1981, Dec; 263-6.

Briefly looks at economic, national sovereignty and privacy protection concerns regarding transborder data flow. Outlines efforts by several multinational organisations such as Unesco and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, to establish international principles governing increasing flow of personal information. Mentions government papers describing strategies for the development of information resources and industries, together with pending US legislation.

124. ENVISQON (Thomas). Sovereignty considerations in TDF: Developing country perspective. Transnational Data Report. 7, 3; 1984, Apr-May; 175-81.

On line information market is essentially limited to the developing countries. Developing countries are gradually becoming aware of transborder data flow (TDF) issues and taking an active interest in them. Their concern currently is with non-personal data and the states sovereignty over its economic resources. Brazil has developed a TDF policy aimed at regulating international data communications systems.

125. GLISS (Hans). Uniform international data transfer practices needed. Transnational Data Report, 5,6; 1982; 303-7.

Technology transfer depends to an ever increasing extent on a free flow of information. The trend towards a greater need for worldwide transmission of data collides with a world wide tendency towards the erection of protective or fiscal barriers or other legal measures concerning transborder data flow. Looks at the different barriers in some detail: Protectionism causing barriers; privacy and data protection legislation; financial and fiscal policies.

126. GUPTA (B M) and GUPTA (SP). Transborder data flow debate. Ann Libr Sci Docum. 29, 2; 1982, June; 51-63.

Provides an overview of the current debate on transborder data flow, in 5 sections. The first provides a definition and describes the basic concepts of transborder data flow; the 2nd discusses issues of concern and the ways in which different countries perceive the issues; the 3rd and 4th sections describe the type and volume of data being transmitted, and the various participants in the data flow debate; the final section discusses

in detail the issues involved in the whole debate-  
personal privacy; national sovereignty; independence  
and power; and the social, cultural and economic  
issues raising as a result of international  
transmission of information.

127. SERWATYNSKI (William). Transnational data flow-  
problems and strategies. In: SEVENTH ANNUAL CANADIAN  
CONFERENCE ON INFORMATION SCIENCE (Alberta)(1979).  
Sharing resources-sharing costs: Proceedings.  
P 32-42.

3 types of problems concerned with  
transborder data flow are economic and dependence  
problems and the endangering of national identity.  
Discusses some national reactions to the problems  
engendered by transborder data flow together with  
those of the EEC and OECD. Euronet and the PTTS  
are seen as a major threat to the free flow of  
data across borders.

128. TRANSBORDER DATA flow: An interview with Jane  
Yurow. Library Hi Tech. 2, 1; 1984, 5-7.

Defence transborder data flow. Mentions  
the problems TDF is causing among nations in the  
free world and application of value added tax to  
information. Describes the implications of transborder

data flow for each country's national security and employment figures. Gives the options for controlling what information is available to the local populace; the attitude and actions of the present US government with regard to control over the flow of information.

#### COOPERATION, INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NORDIC COUNTRIES

129. PETERSEN (Jes). Scandinavian countries put all their eggs in one basket. Scandinavian Publ Libr Q. 18,2; 1985; 53-6.

Discusses cooperation and exchange of information among the Nordic countries-Denmark, the Faroe Island, Finland, Greenland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. Practical library cooperation has been less impressive. Describes the backgrounds to cooperation and the birth of Scandinavian public library quarterly. Examines its aims, readership, publishers, financing, subscribers, editorial function, contents and contributions.

#### PROBLEMS, ECONOMIC

130. DORDICK (Herbert S). Economies of Speculation in transborder data flows. Transnational Data Report. 4, 5; 1981, Jly-Aug; 41-5.



Presence and industrial production of transborder data flows with the computer-communications network perceived as a distributed production facility and uses the model to analyse the economic impact of transborder data flows and to gain an insight into aspects of using the most appropriate specialized information sources.

#### GERMANY

131. BRAVN (Gabriele), MULLER (Jurgen), SCHMIDT (Joachim) and KAISER (George Bernhard). West-German TDF Trade related. Transnational Data Report. 7, 2; 1984, Mar; 74-83.

Indicates preliminary results of a study by the German institute for Economic Research, West Germany on transborder data flow. With respect to major trading partners: Shows positions with regard to trade in goods and services; Outlines geographic distribution and use of leased communications lines.

#### UNITED KINGDOM

132. BAKER (Kenneth). Expanding Britains information industries requires TDF consensus. Transnational Data Report. 7, 1; 1984, Jan-Feb; 45.

UK, a major supplier of information such as books, films and major data bases, is looking for access to international markets in entertainment, education, business, government and domestic applications. This requires international consensus on TDF but a number of problems exists.

#### PROBLEMS, LEGAL

133. BING (Jon), FORSBERG (Petter) and NYGAARD (Eric). Telecom law becoming obsolete. Transnational Data Report. 4, 6; 1981, Sept; 28-32.

Discusses the legal issues related to TDF. Concludes that the existing legal framework at best only superficially embraces the basic considerations now emerging from the movement of data across national boundaries.

134. CLARIANA ( G Garzon). TDF, data protection and international law. Transnational Data Report. 4, 5; 1981, Jly-Aug; 31-5.

Identifies issues raised by transborder data flow (TDF) which appear to be directly related to data protection; discusses the 2 extremes spanned by international law in this field-national sovereignty and international freedom of information

135. KIRBY (M D). Urgent need to solve TDF legal difficulties. Transnational Data Report. 7, 5-6; 1984, Aug-Sept; 347-50.

Despite some early progress in examining transborder data flow (TDF) issues, technology is outpacing most countries and the international community. Identifies areas where legal problems are posed by the accelerating growth of TDF, including: privacy protection, freedom of information vulnerability, crimes and information fraud, sovereignty and conflicts, and intellectual property and business law. A greater sense of urgency and a new international means to provide acceptable solutions to TDF problems are needed.

#### INFORMATION TRANSFER

136. BRANSCOMB (Anne W). Legal infrastructure for global information transport. Transnational Data Report. 7, 4; 1984, June-Jly; 247-51.

Discusses the legal implications of global telecommunications and information transfer, covering; computer piracy, tort liability with regard to transnational transport of information, ownership and access to information, and the basic human right of communication

concludes that legal, technical and corporate leaders must work together to improve the legal infrastructure to serve our common global needs.

#### PROBLEMS, NATIONAL, BRAZIL

137. BRIZIDA (Joubert De Oliveria). Brazil's Data gateway allow consolidated TDF management. Transnational Data Report. 6, 4; 1983, Jun; 200-2.

Implementation of the international data communications gateway in Brazil allows consolidated TDF management. There is no access to the telenet network, permitting embrayel, the Brazilian telecommunications company to provide the inter data service which gives Brazilians public sector to a wide range of data bases such those provided from the USA and France.

138. SECTION DEVOTED TO Brazil and transborder data flow. Transnational Data Report. 4, 3; 1981, Apr-May; 17-24.

Reviews the areas in which such a policy is needed, including networks of air transportation, the linkage of multinational companies to their branches, the use of teleinformatics services by foreign commercial networks, and provisional installations for displaying foreign information

systems, for example, at conferences. Forecasts future trends in international data traffic in Brazil.

#### CANADA

139. KRIEGLER (Elisabeth). Canadians seek better understanding of TDF implications. Transnational Data Report. 4, 5; 1981, Jly-Aug; 26-7.

Outlines the sensitive policy issues raised by TDF, implications for Canada where there is a high degree of foreign ownership of industry, and the need to deal with such matters internationally and in a cooperative manner.

#### FRANCE, CASE STUDY

140. MADEC EXPECTS TDF dividends for France. Transnational Data Report. 5, 6; 1982; 287-91, 294-5.

Stresses the importance of transborder data flow to the future of the French economy and state but calls attention to risks associated with an increasingly international information based society.

## THAILAND

141. CHARMONMAN (Srisakdi) and SOPHONPANICH (Kalaya).  
Transborder data flow in Thailand. Transnational  
Data Report. 7, 5-6; 1984, Aug-Sept, 337-8.

Describes the following examples of  
transborder data flow in Thailand: financial  
data; international data bases; computerised  
word processing network; airlines data; national  
development data; narcotics control data; and  
remote-sensing data.

## UNITED STATES

142. FEKETEKUTY (Geza). Major trade issues in TDF.  
Transnational Data Report. 4, 5; 1981, Jly-Aug;  
47-8.

Summarises such barriers and calls for  
international cooperation in creating an environment  
conducive to an international trade in such commodi-  
ties.

## PRIVATE SECTOR, IBI

143. IBI PROPOSES TDF principles: Plans research and  
assistance. Transnational Data Report. 6, 4; 1983,  
Jun; 177-8.

Draft of fundamental principle underlying transborder data flow which could possibly be included in a universal declaration of principles and a programme for international data flow development to be launched by IBI to assist developing countries in becoming more aware of issues, to develop national policies, provide technical and administrative training and give expert assistance for planning system design and advice on infrastructure and equipment requirement.

144. RULES TO facilitate TDF envisioned. Transnational Data Report. 4, 3; 1981, Apr-May; 26-7.

Discusses IBI's involvement in TDF, the problems of lack of hard facts on the extent of flows, the likely results of the present attention on TDF, and danger of politicising TDF issues by IBI's visit to Cuba for an intergovernmental session.

#### PROGRAMMES, UAI

145. LEOTA (Adela). Universal availability of information. Libri. 14, 4; 1980, Oct-Dec; 169-173.

Describes the Universal Availability of Publications (UAP) and the Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) programmes organised by IFLA should

enable information to become more widely accessible. They will be helpful in the near future by the universal availability of information (UAI) programme, the objective of which is the removal of all barriers and unification of activities for the availability of information in countries all over the world.

#### PROGRAMMES, UAP

146. LIBRARIES AND the universal availability of information. IFLA J. 11, 4; 1985, Nov; 287-324.

Issue devoted to papers presented at the 51st IFLA General Conference held in Chicago, August 85 the theme of which was "Libraries and the universal availability of information". Papers presented are concerned with information technology and information delivery.

147. LINE (Maurice B). IFLA's universal availability of Publications programmes Interlending Rev. 7, 4; 1979, Jan; 22-3.

Principle of UAP is that every published document, whenever and wherever published, is available to anyone who wants it. Bibliographic control and document availability are closely connected, since fast supply of references is useless without a



corresponding supply of documents. Even with a most efficient local and national system there will always be a residue of items that have to be obtained from other countries.

148. LINE (Maurice B). Practical impact of UAP. Unesco J Infor Sci Librarianship and Archives Admn. 1, 2; 1979, Apr-Jun; 76-103.

Introductory remarks on the availability of publications in developed and developing countries by short discussions on the practical impact of UAP. in Brazil.

149. LINE (Maurice B). UAP: The way ahead. Focus Int Comp Librarianship. 9, 3; 1978; 29-30.

Introduces the basic concepts of IFLA's UAP programme. Discusses the relevance of UAP to librarianship, the need for research in this field, recent development and future prospectus. A growing commitments by libraries and countries to the concept and implementation of UAP is hoped for.

#### CONCEPT

150. LINE (M B). UAP & patterns of interlending. In: NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERLENDING (Brisbane)(1980). Interlending in the 80's: Proceedings.

Outlines the concept of Universal Availability of Publications(UAP), and indicates possible patterns of interlending systems that may be suitable for different countries considers the relationship of interlending systems to book supply, acquisition policies and plans, and repository systems.

#### CONCEPT, ANALYSIS

151. GRISHIANI - KOSYGINA (Lyndmila A) and VOROTILIN (Alexander A). Universal availability of Publications: The concept and programme. Int Forum Infor Docum. 7, 3; 1982, Jly; 3-7.

Covers a wide scope of activities, such as book exchange, interlibrary loan, printed matter reproduction, legal deposit system, establishment of library network and systems, enhancing the role of national libraries in accumulating the most complete stocks of national printed output. The programme is closely interrelated with another international IFLA's programme-Universal Bibliographic control.

152. DePINEDO (Isa). Universal availability of publications. Libri. 32, 4; 1982, Jly-Dec; 134-7.

Discusses access and availability of information users, production and provision of publications, policy and organisation for acquisitions, policy and planning for storage and national and international organisation of interlibrary loans.

153. URQUHART (D J). UAP: What can be we do about it? IFLA J. 4, 4; 1978, Nov; 338-44.

Defines as a target to be aimed at which will never be completely achieved. The main enemy is complacency born of ignorance about the failures of the existing arrangements. Suggests how the drive to UAP should be linked to a drive to improve the public image of the librarian.

154. VICKERS (Stephen). Fundamentals of UAP. IFLA J. 8, 1; 1982; 42-9.

Availability of information is vital for economic, social, educational and personal development. A number of factors are contributing to an increase in the demand for publications, but many needs remain unmet. The development and improvement of services by publisher, the book trade libraries and other types of information service requires intellectual and financial commitment, national and international planning based on valid and reliable data,

coordination and cooperation, and will require action by governments, professional association and individual institution.

155. WASEMAEL (A L Von). UAP: The ground work. Focus Int Comp Librarianship. 9, 3; 1978; 27-8.

Introduces the basic concept of IFLA's UAP programme. Outlines the international need for UAP, its basic requirements, national and international activities, the role of developing countries, improving the availability of past publications, and the individual librarians contribution to the UAP programme. UAP is a programme for all libraries and all readers.

#### CONCEPT, COMMON WEALTH

156. FERGUSON (Stephney). Universal availability of publications and its relevance to COMLA. COMLA News Letter. 42; 1983, Dec; 3-4.

Recognises the responsibilities of governments, professional associations and publishers in this area. Discusses the role of COMLA members can play in promoting UAP concept. The concept should be of great interest to COMLA which seeks to promote library provision in the Common Wealth.

## CONCEPT, DEVELOPMENT

157. LINE (M B). Universal availability of Publications: Progress and development. IFLA J. 4, 4; 1978, Nov; 345-6.

Overview of the development of IFLA's UAP programme since the 1st planning meeting in London, 1977. Unesco's interest in UAP and its activities relating to it are discussed. The need for an office for UAP is stressed, and plans for its eventual establishment are presented.

## EVALUATION

158. LINE (Maurice B). UAP: Stage one completed. Bookseller. 4003; 1982, Sept 11; 1040-42.

6 Research studies have been completed including: commercial book supply; national inter-lending systems; national acquisition policies and systems; national repository plans and programmes and international provision and supply for publications. The UAP Congress in Paris, May 82 dealt with each and generated a number of resolutions aimed specifically or by implication, at various bodies and categories of organisation.

159. LINE (Maurice B) and VICKERS (Stephen). IFLA's Programme of UAP- Universal Availability of Publication. Int Forum Infor Docum. 7, 3; 1982, Jly; 8-9.

UAP aims to ensure the widest possible availability of published material to intending users as an essential element in economic, social, educational and personal development. A brief history, the basic aspects, and the main orientations of UAP present activity are described.

160. SHABAHAT HUSAIN. Universal Availability of Publications: A myth or a reality. Libr Her. 25, 2-3; 1986, Jly-Oct; 89-101.

Describes that Universal availability of Publications Programme is concerned with the Availability of publications from local to international level. Traces development of the concept through significant contributions in the field. Discusses the barriers on the road to UAP at length and diagrammatically shows the implementation of this programme. Envisages that UAP is not a task of librarians alone but spans publishers, booksellers, information specialists, archivists and other professionals involved in production, distribution and organisation of information. It is this concern, with all aspects of book production and supply chain

from local to national and international level, that has had many people to think that UAP is impossible to achieve and is a myth. Considers UAP nothing but a concept. Regards UAP programme as an umbrella under which several programmes might find their places and cooperate with each other to reach a common goal, thus gradually translating this dream into reality.

161. STEELE (Colin). Universal availability of Publications: White hope or white elephant? Inter Catalog. 16, 4; 1984, Oct; 357-65.

Discusses the development of universal availability of publications based on its publications. Defines UAP and summarise its difficulties which have culminated in the present crisis of UNESCO and dissatisfaction of many supporters of UNESCO with its current tendencies. Suggest that UAP concerns not only the librarian and the information worker, but effects all those involved with the production, storage, dissemination, conservation and use of publications. Maintains that UAP needs to communicate its aims and objectives as effectively as possible at a national level and then through the constituents parts of the library and information work that constitute the national library resource.

## ORIGIN, DEVELOPMENT

162. STUART-STUBBS (Brasil) and SIMPSON (Donald B).  
Tracking the elusive UAP: The origin and development of a concept. Libr J. 109, 15; 1984, Sept15; 1719-23.

Describes the origina and development of the concept of the Universal availability of publications. Compares its relevance to the developing countries with North America.

## EDUCATION

163. VICKERS (Stephen). UAP training seminar for librarians in African countries, Nairobi, 26-28 Aug 1984.  
IFLA J. 11, 2; 1985, May; 139-45.

Overview of the seminar on universal availability of publications, organised by IFLA for librarians in African countries. The agreed statements on: production, supply and bibliographic control; acquisitions; retention and conservation; interlending; and research and planning; are offered as an account of the proceedings.



## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

164. MARTYN (John). UAP and the new international technologies. Unesco J Infor Sci Librarianship Arch Admn. 4, 1; 1982, Jan-Mar; 38-42.

Describes some recent applications of electronics to information processing and transfer and their relevance to the problem of universal availability of publication.

165. PACEY (Philip). Information technology and the universal availability of images. IFLA J. 9, 3; 1983; 230-235.

Universal availability of images mean that anyone, anywhere, should be able to obtain access to the images he needs. The provision of images should be accompanied by training in visual literacy, including the ability to decode and interpret images and the ability to distinguish between truth and fiction in visual communications.

## PROBLEMS

166. COURRIER (Yves). International Congress on the universal availability of publications. Unesco J Infor Sci Librarianship Arch Admn. 4, 1; 1982, Jan-Mar; 2-7, 74.

Outlines the UAP programme and the place therein of the UAP Congress. Sets out the observations made by the preparatory committee for the Congress on the programme and on a number of problems concerning the availability of publications, such as the disparity between developed and developing countries, the impact of technology and the question of copyright.

167. LINE (Maurice B). Barriers on the road to universal availability of publications. Libr Ass Rec. 80, 11; 1978, Nov; 570-71.

Introduces the UAP concept which means that any document, regardless of its date or place of publication should be available to anyone and virtually anywhere. An improved supply of publications through UAP could fill a serious gap in UK libraries services to users.

168. LINE (Maurice B). Researching into the availability of publications. Libr Q. 53, 3; 1983, Jly; 292-306.

Research from the universal availability of publications programmes was needed to demonstrate the need for improvement and to suggest base of achieving it money, manpower and time were all in short supply. The approach adopted was to conduct and extensive literature review, supplemented by

questionnaires, personal knowledge and contacts, then to carry out a detailed analysis of requirements, criteria and obstacles and finally to construct conceptional models of possible systems that might be applicable in different types of countries.

169. LINE (Maurice B). Universal availability of publications-an IFLA project. Open. 12, 7-8; 1980, Jly-Aug; 356-61.

Ever increasing volume of publish literature together with reductions in library book funds and improvements in bibliographic control have led to greatly increased interlibrary lending activity in recent years. In some countries libraries have formed cooperative association schemes in order to improve national coverage of world literature.

170. SHABAHAT HUSAIN. Universal availability of publications: Problems and prospects. Ann Libr Sci Docum. 31, 1-2; 1984, Mar-Jun; 38-43.

Defines universal availability of publications, its evolving conception and its international and national dimensions. Discusses practical problems pertaining to universal availability of publications and provides possible solutions.

171. SHABAHAT HUSAIN. Universal availability: of publications: Problems and prospects. IASLIC Bull. 28, 1; 1983, Mar; 21-7.

Discusses the development of the concept universal availability of publications and various methods of attempting to achieve UAP and argues that national libraries or other appropriate institutions should be designated as National Centres for Inter-lending and made responsible for all requests for documents received from or sent abroad. Shows that how the international exchange of publications is made more difficult by: cost of interloan service; delays in transmission; the non standardisation of loan request forms; customs regulations; censorship; and copyright laws. Highlights the inter relationship between UAP and UBC.

#### ACQUISITION

172. WILLETT (Charles). International collaboration among acquisitions libraries: Obstacles and opportunities. IFLA J. 11, 4; 1985, Nov; 289-96.

Examines problems involved in moving towards the universal availability of information when the acquisition policies of libraries, particularly for non-national publications, are less than

comprehensive. After discussing the conspectus approach of a number of libraries and various organisations the USA, problem areas such as grey literature are identified, and acquisition librarians are firmly committed to be need to resolve their own problems.

#### HUNGARY

173. RACZ-NAGY (Aranka). Universal availability of publications in Hungarian libraries. Interlending Rev. 9, 3; 1981, July; 88-92.

Hungarian libraries have been organised in networks since the 1950s and more recently there have been efforts to coordinate acquisitions. The high cost of foreign publication is a problem. Generous legal deposit laws compensate to some extent for union catalogue inadequacies.

#### ACQUISITION, POLICIES, INTERNATIONAL

174. COLLINS (Judith) and FINER (Ruth). International acquisition policies and systems: An international perspective. Interlending Rev. 10, 4; 1982, Oct; 111-8.

Extensive literature review and a questionnaire survey revealed that few countries have a national acquisition policy but that there are numerous examples of informal arrangements involving substantial numbers of libraries. Factors influencing the existence and nature of a national acquisition system include the level of national commitment to libraries, attitudes of libraries to cooperation and administrative responsibilities for libraries.

#### COPYRIGHT, PERU, CASE STUDY

175. De SANGSTER (Mercedes Gazzolo). Legal deposit and the universal availability of publications: The case of Peru. Unesco J Infor Sci Librarianship Arch Admn. 2, 1; 1980, Jan-Mar; 29-34.

Describes briefly the National Library's role in peruvian documentation and bibliographical information policy and quotes the relevant legislation. Discusses the availability of national publication in Peru; and presents an outline plan for a national publications availability system.

## PROBLEMS, LENDING

176. DAVEY (Jim). Looking back and thinking aloud: 20 years in interlending. Interlending Rev. 8, 2; 1980, Apr; 45-1.

Main developments over the last 20 years are increasing reliance on a central collection of literature and improvements of the system for making available material not held centrally. Detailed changes include increased use of photocopies, prepaid service forms, growth and development of regional transport scheme, and improved liason between the central service and the user community. Discusses the impact of automation.

## DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

177. LINE (M B). Universal availability of publications and developing countries. In: IFLA/UNESCO PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1977). Resource sharing of library in developing countries: Proceedings. Ed by H D L Vervliet. 1979, Munich, K G Saur; P 162-9.

Points out that interlending, including international lending, becomes more important as libraries, and countries, become less self-sufficient. Each country should aim at 70% or 80% self sufficiency in satisfying interlending demand, this is easier to achieve than for other materials.

178. RODRIGUEZ (Adolfo). Universal availability of publications in developing countries. Interlending Rev. 6, 3; 1978, Jly; 90-92.

Although the desirability of the universal availability of publications (UAP) has been accepted by several developing countries as a complement to the programme of universal bibliographic control (UBC), Its application presents considerable difficulties developing countries often do not have an institution equipped to maintain bibliographic records of works produced in the country, legal deposit systems are not always administered by the organisation compiling the national bibliography and publishing is often done by others. Discusses linguistic, political and financial problems which inhibit the development of an interlibrary loan system and UAP.



## LENDING, INTERNATIONAL

179. GENZEL (Peter). Past, present and future activities of the section on exchange and acquisition. IFLA J. 7, 1; 1981; 24-31.

Lists the results of 2 European exchange conferences (1960 and 1972); the books printed and planned by standing committee members of the section; and papers read at IFLA Conferences, printed, duplicated and planned. Includes and outlook on the next 5 years.

180. GOMBOCZ (Istren). Forty years of the Committee on the Exchange of Publications. IFLA J. 1, 1; 1975; 9-20.

Traces its history in 4 periods: From 1930-50; 1950-58; 1959-69 and since 1969. The committee's work is discussed the following sections: availability of exchange materials; organisation of the exchanges; history and theory.

181. LINE (Maurice B). Functions of an IFLA Office for international lending. IFLA J. 2, 1; 1976; 34-8.

It will keep current the recently published guide to international loan centres and will continue to collect statistics on international

lending and to review the developments in individual countries. Tasks for the future include the improvement of procedures, keeping under review changes in copyright and the possibility of taking on a clearing house function.

#### GREY LITERATURE

182. VICKERS (Stephen). Grey literature World wide: The UAP programme. Aslib Proc. 34, 11-12; 1982, Nov-Dec; 498-505.

Aims to improve availability at all levels and at all stages. Discusses problems encountered and attempted solutions. Technological developments and the increase in the quantity of grey literature will accentuate these problems and will increasingly call into question the traditional role of libraries.

#### PROCEDURE

183. INTERNATIONAL LENDING: Principles and guidelines for procedure (1978). Can Libr J. 37, 3; 1980, Jun; 181-3.

Guidelines have no mandatory force, but are strongly urged on the individual countries and libraries as a basis for the conduct of international lending. Statement of principles of international lending agreed in 1976 is included.

184. INTERNATIONAL LENDING: Principles and guidelines for procedure. Her Libr Sci. 18, 4; 1979, Oct; 364-87.

Statement of principles of international interlending agreed by national libraries and by the standing committee in 1976. Elucidates certain of the guidelines.

185. INTERNATIONAL LENDING: Principles and guidelines for procedure (1978). (Revised 1983) (Valid 1985). IFLA J. 11, 3; 1985; 228-33.

Guidelines consist of principles of international lending and guidelines for procedure. Guidelines listed for procedure are: National centre for international lending; procedure for requesting; procedure for supplying; conditions of supply; periods of loan; procedure for returning; receipts; responsibilities for loss or damage; payment; and the keeping of statistics.

186. INTERNATIONAL LENDING: Principles and guidelines for procedures (1978). Interlending Rev. 7, 1; 1979, Jan; 14-7.

Guidelines include requesting procedure; supplying procedure; conditions of supply; loan period; procedure for returning; receipts; responsibility for loss or damage; payment.

#### LENDING, NATIONAL

187. LINE (M B). International Seminar on National document provision. Interlending Rev. 9, 1; 1981, Jan; 23-6.

Aim was to discuss document provision as part of the general theme of Universal Availability of Publications. Recommendations, proceedings and concluding remarks are summarised.

188. ROED (Jan Erik). International seminar on national document supply. Synopsis. 12, 2; 1981, Apr; 44-9.

Aim was to discuss document supply as a part of the universal availability of publications programme.

## EXCHANGE CENTRES

189. GENZEL (Peter). Efficiency of the transmission functions of national exchange centres for the international exchange of publications. Unesco Bull Libr. 30, 2; 1976, Mar-Apr, 83-9, 106.

Summarises the results of a study conducted by the IFLA Committee on the Exchange of Publications into the transmission function of national centres for the international exchange of publications.

## PROBLEMS, NATIONAL, GHANA

190. De HEER (Andrew N). Ghana and UAP: Obstacles and prospects. Unesco J Infor Sci Librarianship Arch. Admn. 4, 1; 1982, Jan-Mar; 24-30.

Since independence, Ghana's book industry has received a great deal of encouragement from the state. Its progress has been hampered by deteriorating economic and other factors. Action at the national and international levels is a possible solution to the promotion of UAP. Libraries are facing enormous obstacles in their attempts to improve the situation. Low literacy is slowing down the spread of the book culture. Combine with obstructive indifference of officials, access to and availability of indigenous publications are proving difficult.

## MEXICO, UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SYSTEM

191. De ASCENCIO (Margarita Almada). Relevance of UAP in a University library system in Mexico. Unesco J Infor Sci Librarianship Arch Admn. 4, 1; 1982, Jan-Mar; 31-7, 75.

Outlines the background of the library system in a university with one of the largest student enrolments in the world (over 300,000 students). This system covers 164 departmental libraries which provide service at different academic level. An account is given of the programmes that have been developed in support of the library infra structure and the universal availability of publications, in particular the LIBRUNAM automatic system, training workshop and continuing education and research programme.

## NATIONAL, MODELS

192. VICKERS (Stephen) and LINE (Maurice B). Improving the availability of publications: A comparative assessment of model national systems. 1984, Wetherby, British Library Lending Division and IFLA International Programme for UAP; P 100.

Background information on the concept of UAP and IFLA's UAP programme. Sets out the basis on

which national UAP systems' library components should be designed and assessed. Presence the following models for setting up national UAP system: dedicated centralised service; central shared service; concentration on a few libraries; decentralised planned provision, supply and retention; decentralised unplanned access; regionally based systems; and composite models.

#### LENDING, SURVEY

193. KEFFORD (X Brion). Interlibrary lending around the world: A review of recent papers. Interlending Rev. 8, 3; 1980, Jly, 89-93.

Reports on surveys on interlending in Denmark, the Netherlands and Australia together with an examination of journal acquisition in US libraries. Considers interlending in developing countries and draws attention to the importance of interlending in a national libraries system and in the universal availability of publications. Discusses interlending fields and finance and diverse solutions to the growth of interlending from central stock research to on-line networks and commercial sector development. Considers microform lending centres, telefacsimile, and digital text transmission.

## PROBLEMS, LIBRARIES, NATIONAL

194. LINE (Maurice B). Role of national libraries in UAP. Information Development. 2, 3; 1986, Jly; 167-74.

Describes that progress towards universal availability of publications is very difficult without the involvement of national libraries. A national acquisition plan could be supported by a national library in the form of a dedicated document supply centre or an integrated reference of/supply collection.

## RESEARCH

195. WILSON (Alexander). Place of the research library in the universal availability of publications programme. Interlending & Document Supply. 13, 1; 1985, Jan; 3-7.

Role of great research libraries in collecting, organising for on site use, and conserving for future generations the significant literature of the world has so far received little attention in the universal availability of publication programme. The twin concerns of research librarians and scholars are firstly, the conservation and



recognition of the surviving importance of the book and secondly, that excessive borrowing from research libraries may adversely affect service to scholars and other researchers, particularly in the humanities.

#### PROBLEMS, LITERATURE, ART

196. PACEY (Philip). Universal availability of art publications: A global context. Art Libr J. 10, 3; 1985, Autumn; 7-30.

Outlines the dangers of a world wide programme. Possible safeguards include; the need to proceed slowly in pursuit of such an idea; recognition of the fact that local collection have been developed to meet local needs; recognition of the imbalance in the production of publications in different countries and acceptance of the importance of unpublished documentation and publications which do not as yet exist. Stresses the need for the art libraries profession to reinforce its commitment to the provision of a service for everyone, everywhere without neglecting the service of scholarship.

## LITERATURE, AUDIOVISUAL

197. LINE (Maurice B). UAP and audiovisual materials.  
IFLA J. 12, 2; 1986; 91-103.

Principles of universal availability of publication are outlined and related to the provision and availability of audiovisual materials in libraries. Considers the problems of legal deposit, bibliographical control, the lack of organised interlending procedures. Suggests ways in the librarians might work towards greater availability of information in non-book formats.

## PROBLEMS, NATIONAL, DENMARK

198. MUNCH-PETERSEN (Erland). UAP in Denmark. Scandinavian Publ Libr Q. 15, 4; 1982, 80-91.

Outlines the relationship between book production and book distribution; tendencies towards greater concentration; cooperative distribution; cooperation between publishers and libraries; national bibliography; acquisition policies and practices; repository policies and planning; national and international lending policies and practices; union catalogues; access and availability to users; and barriers and prospects.

## FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

199. KATTWASSER (F C). International lending from libraries of the Federal Republic of Germany. IFLA J. 6, 3;1980; 258-60.

Describes the procedure to be used by requesting libraries from abroad for journals and other materials. Lists the specialised subjects holdings of libraries in F.R.G.

## FINLAND

200. HAKLI (Esko). UAP in Finland. Scandinavian Publ Libr Q. 15, 4; 1982; 92-7.

Discusses present production and supply of publications, methods of distribution including book shops, libraries and bibliographical services; acquisition policies and practices of national imprints; foreign publications and old literature; access and availability; repository policy and planning; national and international interlending policies and practices. The social and economic development of Finland becomes on up-to-date scientific data produced elsewhere in the world.

## ICELAND

201. HANNESDOTTIR (Sigrun Klara). UAP in Iceland.  
Scandinavian Publ Libr Q. 15, 4; 1982; 98-102.

Describes some of the main features of how the idea of UAP works with a view from the Iceland situation including: Islandic material; supply and control; national bibliography; storing and availability of national publication; supply and availability of foreign material; reserach and special libraries; information personnel; union catalogues; and interlending.

## NETHERLANDS

202. KOOPS ( W R H). Universal availability of publications in the Netherlands. Open. 12, 7-8, 1980, Jly-Aug; 368-74.

Interlibrary lending in the Netherlands is based on a number of national union catalogue. The growth of world literature and staff shortages in libraries have led to delays in interlibrary loan requests and an increase in the number of requests not satisfied. Automation of the national union catalogue should help to overcome these difficulties.

## NORWAY

203. ROED (Jan Erik). UAP in Norway. Scandinavian Publ Libr Q. 15, 4; 1982; 103-9.

Explains the objective of UAP is important in Norway for 2 main reasons (1) because of the need to keep alive and stimulate a national literature and book production, necessary to maintain their cultural heritage; and (2) because of the need to keep up with research and technological developments abroad.

## SOUTH AFRICA

204. LOR (P J). Research into the availability of publication in South Africa. South African J Librarianship Infor Sci. 53, 1; 1985, Mar; 27-32.

Reviews research and investigations undertaken since 1959 as well as current investigations into collection building, interlending and retention of materials in the Republic of South Africa. Evaluates the usefulness of the results for planning at the national level. Formulates suggestions for a national research programme on availability of publications in South Africa.

## SWEDEN

205. SANNER (Lars-Erik). UAP in Sweden. Scandinavian Publ Libr Q. 15, 4; 1982; 110-13.

Describes the supply of information in Sweden with particular reference to: the book trade; the national literature; foreign literature and acquisition plans; and interlending.

## PROBLEMS, REGIONAL, NORDIC COUNTRIES

206. HONKO (Marta). UAP in the Nordic area: The role of public libraries in the light of a survey of interlibrary loans carried out in the four Nordic countries. Scandinavian Publ Libr Q. 15, 4; 1982; 114-9.

Concentrates on a short survey of the objectives and working techniques: certain outstanding results of the UAP investigation; a comprehensive report on the role of public libraries as lenders and borrowers on the basis of the results produced by the UAP investigation; and a somewhat detailed presentation of loans within the finish public library system as reflected in the UAP investigation.

207. LINE (Maurice B). Universal availability of publications: An introduction. Scandinavian Publ Libr Q. 15, 4; 1982; 78-9.

Outlines reasons for the unsatisfactory situation with regard to UAP in many countries, pointing out that scandinavia has a far better record than most. With its outstanding public libraries, Scandinavia can held to give a ledd to other countries by showing what they can do to further UAP.

#### SOUTH EAST ASIA

208. WIJASURIYA (D E K). UAP and the development of national information systems. Unesco J Infor Sci Librarianship Arch Admn. 4; 1; 1982, Jan-Mar; 18-23.

Describe the status of UAP in the 5 ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) countries and how it could be developed at the national level as a 1st step. Taking the ASEAN countries- Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand- as prerepresentative of conditions prevailing in many developing countries, considers the question of literacy and related factors within the région.

## PROBLEMS, UNION CATALOGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

209. KILGOUR (Frederick G). Increased UAP effected by and on-line union catalogue. Interlending Rev. 7, 1; 1979, Jan; 20-22.

Demonstrate that an on-line union catalogue increases availability of books for inter-library lending from Ohio Libraries participating in the OCLC on-line union catalogue and thereby contributes to universal availability of publications.

## PROGRAMMES, UBC

210. ANDERSON (Dorothy). IFLA's programme for UBC: The background and the basis. IFLA J. 1, 1; 1975; 4-8.

Concept of UBC is not new but it is only during the last 4 years that the IFLA has been preparing for its establishment. The concept rests on 2 principles: the recognition that each country is best qualified to identify and record its national publications; and the acceptance of international standards by all countries. Describes the structure of the international office for UBC in London.



211. ANDERSON (Dorothy). Universal bibliographic control.  
Int Forum Infor Documn. 7, 3; 1982, Jly; 10-14.

Universal character of the system pre-supposes the standardisation of bibliographic records on a large scale, as well as adoption of acceptable practical recommendation which must be observed by all participating national systems. Corresponding standards produced by IFLA are listed, and further development prospects outlined.

212. ANDERSON (Dorothy). UBC: A survey of universal bibliographic control. 1982, London, IFLA International Office for UBC; P 36. (Occasional Papers No.10).

Gives an account of the developments over the past 10 years in advancing ideas of bibliographic control, standard cataloguing practices and compatible bibliographic records.

213. CHAPLIN (A H). Basic bibliographic control: Plans for a world system. Aslib Proc. 27, 2; 1975, Feb; 48-56.

Working with Unesco and other bodies IFLA is establishing a programme to promote an international network of bibliographic agencies. UBC office in London act as a centre of liason and coordination.

214. CHEK-NENG (Tan). Growing need for universal bibliographic control. National Library Bulletin (Papua New Guinea). 2, 2; 1983, Jun; 5-7.

Attempt to deal with the problems led to the idea of universal bibliographic control as a method of establishing an international system of bibliographic identification and references.

215. POMASSL (Gerhard). IFLA and international bibliographical activities (1966-1976). Her Libr Sci. 17, 2; 1978, Apr-Jly; 172-81.

Gives an account of various meetings and of the promotion of national bibliographical activities throughout the world. Summarises the work of the committee and the new quality in the bibliographic work by the new section of IFLA.

#### CONCEPT, ANALYSIS

216. ANDERSON (Dorothy). Universal bibliographic control and the information scientists. Infor Scientists. 10, 1; 1976, Mar; 11-22.

Relationship of UBC to NATIS, UNISIST and other schemes is also discussed. An appendix is included of publications in print of the IFLA Committee on Cataloguing, Jan 1976.

217. HICKEY (Doralyn J). Bibliographic control in theory.  
IFLA J. 6, 3; 1980; 234-41.

Explores the concept of bibliographic control as they relate to the identification of materials irrespective of their content and the concepts of subject analysis. Notes difficulties in achieving concensus in bibliographic description, cataloguing codes and classification systems.

#### CONCEPT, DEVELOPMENT

218. CAMPBELL (Olatungie). Universal bibliographic control.  
Sierra Leone Libr J. 5, 1-2; 1980, Mar; 24-8.

Introduction to UBC concept is given.

Discusses the development-s of UBC throughout the world with particular emphasis on the bibliographical activities of African countries.

219. IFLA DIVISION of bibliographic control: Its organisation and development. IFLA J. 6, 3; 1980; 206-15.

Stresses the interrelationship with the IFLA International Office for universal bibliographic control, and covers work with other divisions and sections and cooperation with other international bodies involved in standardisation. Includes areas of interest and future plans.

220. WELLISCH (Hans H). Cybernetics of bibliographic control: Toward a theory of document retrieval system. J Am Soc Inf Sci. 31, 1; 1980, Jan; 41-50.

Explores the concept of bibliographical control from its origin to its development into universal bibliographic control. Bibliographical control is subject to the loss of cybernetics. The attainable limits of bibliographic control and UBC can be established.

#### CONCEPT, EVALUATION

221. ANDERSON (Dorothy). Bibliographic control in practice. IFLA J. 6, 3; 1980; 242-8.

Outlines standards and manuals of standard practices available for use in libraries and national bibliographic agencies.

#### POLICY

222. ANDERSON (Dorothy). Universal bibliographic control: A long term policy- a plan for action. 1974, Pullach bei Munchen, Verlag Dokumentation; P 87.

Purpose of the system is to make universally and promptly available, in a form internationally

acceptable, basic bibliographic data on all publications issued in all countries. Basic features of UBC are the wide range of activities included in the programme and the diversity of levels at which it can operate.

#### PROBLEMS

223. IFLA GENERAL Council Meeting, Strbske Pleso, 27Aug-2 Sept 1978. Inter Catalog. 7, 4; 1978, Oct-Dec; 37-40.

Brief discussion of those parts of the meeting of particular interest to UBC personal, including the establishment and terms of reference of a joint working group on an international authority system, the division of bibliographic control session; the round table on classification.

#### CATALOGUING, UNIFORM HEADINGS, LITURGICAL WORKS

224. BAADER (Peter). Uniform titles for liturgical works. Inter Catalog. 4, 4; 1975, Oct-Dec; 6-7.

Considerations taken into account in the list's compilation, e.g., language, variance and separately used parts of books, are discussed.

## PROBLEMS, CODING, ISBN

225. NEUBAUER ( K W). Present status and future expectations of the programme for the assignment of International Standard Book Numbers. IFLA J. 5, 1; 1979, Feb; 8-21.

Describes the role of ISBN in the UBC programme, and its relationship with the UAP programme. Discusses the possibilities of extending the ISBN to other library material. Surveys the use of ISBN in national bibliographical systems.

226. SZILVASSY (Judith). ISDS: Worldwide Serials Control. IFLA J. 8, 4; 1982; 371-8.

Presents the birth and objectives of ISDS (International Serial Data System). The example thereof and experiences gained therewith are used in an attempt at specifying the conditions of organising the international network of a document oriented registration system, together with the practical problems encountered. Examines the present role of ISDS in the information handling community suggesting ideas on the potential as yet unexploited advantages of ISDS.

## CODING, USA

227. CHAN (Lois Mai). Numbering and coding systems for bibliographic control in the United States of America. Inter Catalog. 12, 4; 1983, Oct-Dec; 46-8.

Reviews and describes numbering and coding systems for publications other than International Standard Book Number (ISBN) and International Standard Serial Number (ISSN), that are in use in the USA. Focuses on accession numbering systems that have a wider application than in-house use by a particular publisher or producer, or use within a particular data base, with emphasis on standardised or widely used systems.

## PROBLEMS, LIBRARIES, INDUSTRIAL

228. GRAHAM (F A). Industrial librarian and universal bibliographic control. Inspel. 9, 1-2; 1974; 16-21.

UBC would make sources of information more readily available. Implications for indexing are out-lined. UBC coverage should include periodicals, reports particularly sub-governmental and international papers which are difficult to trace and control; and semi-ephemera e.g. standards specifications.

## LIBRARIES, SPECIAL

229. CARPINE-LANCRE (Jacqueline). Universal bibliographic control and special libraries. Inspel. 9, 1-2; 1974; 22-5.

Coordination, cooperation and standardisation are the objectives of UBC. Explains the objectives correspond to those of special libraries; the advantages for special libraries; and are gives that special libraries contribute to the rapid development and improvement of the UBC.

230. SAVOVA (Elena). International bibliographic control and its influence on special libraries. Inspel. 9, 1-2; 1974; 37-44.

3 themes are discussed: centralised cataloguing of books; standardised cataloguing involved several problems; and international standardisation of book numbers used as library codes.

## FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

231. OTTO (Frieda). Special libraries and bibliography. Inspel. 9, 1-2; 1974; 6-15.



Plans for the development of special libraries in the F.R.G. A representative selective bibliographical tools in the area of economics and social sciences is given for the main European countries and America. Various catalogue and abstracts of materials in the social sciences are described.

#### UNITES STATES OF AMERICA

232. MASON (Mildred). United States special libraries and universal bibliographical control. Inspel. 9, 1-2; 1974; 53-63.

Bibliographic control of current information is considered by means of a brief survey of bibliographical services in subject fields which are less known. Examples of bibliographical activities and publications are described.

#### PROBLEMS, LITERATURE, CHILDREN

233. RAY (Colin), Ed. Bibliographical control of children's books. Int Libr Rev. 6, 3; 1974, Jly; 253-91.

Describes the IFLA-sponsored quarterly service commenced in May 73. Includes service in the Danish National Bibliography; service children's

literature criticism media in France; service publishers, bibliographical coverage and criticism media in GDR; service activities of the Italian Library Association; service bibliographical coverage and reviewing media in UK; and describes the main professional reviewing journals and significant book selection aids in USA.

#### LITERATURE, GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS, AUSTRALIA

234. HARRINGTON (Michael). Australian State government publications: Some problems of bibliographic control. Aust Acad Res Libr. 10, 2; 1979, Jan; 110-13.

State lists began in 1962 with the appearance of South Australiana; lists differ in coverage because of different interpretations of "publications" and "government body".

#### LITERATURE, MANUSCRIPTS, INDIA

235. SENGUPTA (B). Bibliographical control of India manuscripts. Indian J Libr Sci. 4, 4; 1978, Oct-Dec; 8-13.

Describes briefly the acquisition by the British during their rule of India manuscripts. Some

kept in private collections, some sold to the British museum, and others forming the foundations of the India Office Library in London.

#### LITERATURE, NON-PRINT

236. SALISU (Toofiq M). Bibliographic control of non-print media: An overview. African J Aca Librarian-ship. 2, 1; 1984, Jun; 23-6.

Examines the extent of bibliographic control of non-print library materials. Describes development in bibliographic control; the evaluation of Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules 1 and 2.

#### LITERATURE, PATTERNS

237. MOROZOV (A N). Universal bibliographic control of patent documentation. Inspel. 8, 3+4; 1973, Jly-Oct; 64-7.

Deals with some general aspects of pattern control and standardisation, as well as problems of universal bibliography control of the patent as a juridicial document. The problem of standardisation can be solved by libraries sharing the responsibilities of pattern control which vary from country to country.

## LITERATURE, SOCIAL SCIENCE, INDIA

238. VYAS (S D). Bibliographical control of social science in India. Indian Libr Ass Bull. 15, 1-2; 1979, Jan-Jun; 25-37.

Describes the bibliographical coverage of Indian publications generally, and the social sciences in particular, by both native and foreign agencies.

## LITERATURE, UNITES STATES OF AMERICA

239. DESOULIER (Nathalie). Bibliographic control of United Nations documents and publications. Inter Catalog. 15, 2; 1986, Apr-Jun; 22-4.

Overview the patterns, trends, problems and issues in the library operation and services of the United Nations Library System.

## PROBLEMS, NATIONAL

240. ANDERSON (Dorothy). National bibliography, its role and functions. Signum. 15, 10; 1982; 220-23.

Describes the development of national bibliographies and a system of universal bibliographic control in Europe. Discusses the functions of

national bibliographies and the agencies which produce them and how these are changing with the introduction of new communications technology.

241. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ROLE of older books. Inter Catalog. 8, 1; 1979, Jan-Mar; 6-12.

Summary given of the preparation of the retrospective national bibliography of New Zealand reflects some of the problems occurring in many other countries with a shorter publishing history of one or two centuries. Describes the machine-readable cataloguing early printed books as an attempt to express the intellectual process of the revolution of these rules and identifying certain difficulties for the construction of bibliographical data basis.

#### CANADA, SPECIAL LIBRARIES

242. PERDUE (Anne P). Universal bibliographic control and the private special library: The Bank of Canada library- a case study. Inspel. 8, 3-4; 1973, Jly-Oct; 51-3.

Various aspects of universal bibliographic control as they pertain to the Bank of Canada library are discussed.

## COMMON WEALTH COUNTRIES

243. CHEFFINS (RHA). Retrospective national bibliographies-  
(1) retrospective bibliographies in the Common Wealth.  
Inter Catalog. 10, 2; 1981, Apr-Jun; 17-9.

Outlines the methodology used for the compilation of IFLA's Directory of Common Wealth retrospective national bibliographies and describes the scope of some of the bibliographies mentioned in it. Discusses some of the ground rules for producing retrospective national bibliographies.

## NATIONAL, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

244. PFLUG (Gunther). Place of the Deutsche Bibliothek in the new information system. Open. 11, 6; 1979, Jun; 294-305.

During the 20 years much attention has been paid to the development of world information systems, such as UBC and NATIS. Deutsche Bibliothek produces the West German National Bibliography on magnetic tape. These record form the basis of an on-line assessible data base, biblio-data, containing all German monographs and periodicals published since 1972.

## FINLAND, SPECIAL LIBRARIES

245. RUOKONEN (Kyllikki). Special libraries and universal bibliographic control-Finland: State of the art report. Inspel. 8, 3-4; 1973, Jly-Oct; 53-7.

Scientific library structure of Finland is based largely upon university libraries and institutes of higher education. A national information network composed of national depository centres and referral centres is being planned.

## HONG KONG

246. YEUNG (Peter). Bibliographical control in Hong Kong. In: CONFERENCE ON UNIVERSAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CONTROL IN SOUTH EAST ASIA. Papers and proceedings. Ed by H Anuar and others. 1975, Singapore, Library Association of Singapore; P 127-31.

Small output of publishing is outlined, while the news paper and periodical trade is flourishing. Gives brief detail of attempts at compiling comprehensive bibliographies of local publications.

## HUNGARY

247. HORVATH (Tibor) and KOVACS (Dezso). Bibliographic control of special literature and interlibrary cooperation between Hungarian special libraries. Inspel. 9, 1; 1974; 26-36.

For Hungary bibliographic control means organisation of the input on a national scale in a uniform system; bibliographic control of various documents; users' bibliographic control within a country, the structure and functions of which are explained; special library cooperation in acquisitions, i.e. by discipline and in document processing.

#### INDONESIA

248. HARDJO-PRAKOSO (Mastini). Bibliographic services and control in Indonesia. In: CONFERENCE ON UNIVERSAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CONTROL IN SOUTH EAST ASIA. Papers and proceedings. Ed by H Anuar and others. 1975, Singapore, Library Association of Singapore; P 29-35.

Describes the poor state of bibliographical control in Indonesia by the absence of a legal deposit law and by the relatively poorly developed book industry. The state of bibliography in the country is discussed: Retrospective national bibliography; current general bibliographies; bibliographies of special subjects; bibliographies of periodicals; library holdings; library directories; microfilm activities. Plans to establish a national book development council to formulate a national policy.



## KENYA

249. TANUI (Tirong K Arap). Cataloguing problems and multilingulism in Kenya. Inter Catalog. 13, 3; 1984, Jly-Sept; 35-6.

Cataloguing of vernacular literature presents special problems to some of the large Kenyan public and academic libraries. The advantages of English over the vernacular are noted.

## KHMER REPUBLIC

250. YU (Tiv). Brief record about libraries in the Khmer Republic. In: CONFERENCE ON UNIVERSAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CONTROL IN SOUTH EAST ASIA. Papers and proceedings. Ed by H Anuar and others. 1975, Singapore, Library Association of Singapore; P 39-41.

Describes the following libraries in the capital: National Library which contains 30,000 books and benefits from a legal deposit law; Buddhist library; university libraries; and the General Central Library, established to develop and centralise the national public library system. Suggests that international organisations grant the country particularly the National Library, scholarships for further study.

## LAOS

251. SUNDARA (Khamsing). Present state of national bibliographical control in Laos. In: CONFERENCE ON UNIVERSAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CONTROL IN SOUTH EAST ASIA. Papers and proceedings. Ed by H Anuar and others. 1975, Singapore, Library Association of Singapore; P 43-5.

Describes the scope, contents, arrangement, bibliographic description, classification symbols and problems in the collection of documents.

## MALAYSIA

252. WIJASURIYA (D E K). Current national bibliography in Malaysia and universal bibliographic control. Majallah Perpustakaan Malaysia. 3; 1974-75; 31-52.

Examines the state of current national bibliography in relation to the broader concept of total world control of recorded bibliography or universal bibliographic control. Gives an insight into the problem of control of current materials to show what must be done at the national level before any meaningful participation in a programme for UBD can materialise.

253. WIJASURIYA (D E K). National bibliographic systems:  
A review of arrangement in relation to Malaysia.  
In: CONFERENCE ON UNIVERSAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CONTROL  
IN SOUTH EAST ASIA. Papers and proceedings. Ed by  
H Anuar and others. 1975, Singapore, Library  
Association of Singapore; P 47-52.

Gives suggestions for a revised legal  
deposit law and also looks at the period of time  
material so deposited should be preserved. Discusses  
adequate access to this material; in the form of  
of the bibliographical card but points out that  
the Malaysian National Bibliography does not include  
all the items it receives on deposit.

#### PHILIPPINES

254. DAYRIT (Marina G). Philippine bibliographical control:  
Present state and prospects for UBC. In: CONFERENCE  
ON UNIVERSAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CONTROL IN SOUTH EAST  
ASIA. Papers and proceedings. Ed by H Anuar and  
others. 1975, Singapore, Library Association of  
Singapore; P 53-82.

Gives a general overview of printing and  
state of publishing in the country and outlines early  
efforts in bibliographical work describes the deve-

lopment of the university of the Philippines Library as the country's national bibliographic agency mainly as a result of the National Library's failure to undertake bibliographical work. The present state of bibliographical control is discussed under the following headings: copy right; legal deposit; government control of mass media; agricultural, Information, Bank of Asia; Coverage and Frequency of present national bibliographic services; speed of production; Card distribution service.

255. MEDINA (Isagani R). Filipiniana resources and bibliographic activities in the Philippines. Bull Philip Libr Ass. 13, 1-4; 1980-81; 15-20.

Discusses to 2 major Filipiniana collections in the Metro Manila Area: that of the National Library of the Philippines in Manila, and that of the University of the Philippines.

#### SINGAPORE

256. LEE (Judy). Singapore National Bibliography and universal bibliographic control. In: CONFERENCE ON UNIVERSAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CONTROL IN SOUTH EAST ASIA. Papers and proceedings. Ed by H Anuar and others. 1975, Singapore, Library Association of Singapore; P 115-26.

Examines the current state of national bibliography in Singapore. Although legal deposit regulations have existed for many years the problem of missed material is a fundamental one. Looks at ways of improving the SNB.

#### SOUTH VIETNAM

257. NHUNG (Mai Thi). National bibliographical control in South Vietnam. In: CONFERENCE ON UNIVERSAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CONTROL IN SOUTH EAST ASIA. Papers and proceedings. Ed by H Anaur and others. 1975, Singapore, Library Association of Singapore; P 85-93.

Gives a brief study of the development of the National Library in Saigon from the early French period.

#### THAILAND

258. KASERI (Songvit). Bibliographic services and control in Thailand. In: CONFERENCE ON UNIVERSAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CONTROL IN SOUTH EAST ASIA. Papers and proceedings. Ed by H Anaur and others. 1975, Singapore, Library Association of Singapore; P 95-113.

Briefly looks at early bibliographies compiled in the country from 1892. Gives details of

the National Library's compilation of numerous subject bibliographies. Also discusses printing, book production and the legal deposit act.

#### UGANDA

259. ABIDI (SAH). Bibliographical activities in Uganda. J Ugandan Libr. 5, 2; 1983, Jly; 5-11.

Provides a historical perspective of bibliographical activities within Uganda and discusses bibliographical activities at the East African School of Librarianship which includes plans for the compilation of a national bibliography.

#### USSR

260. SIKOISKY ( NM ) and MAYO-SNAK (EO). National bibliography in the USSR and problems of bibliographic control. Network. 1, 1; 1974, Jan; 31-3.

Gives a short historical background for bibliographic control in the USSR followed by the characterisation of the present system. The system is multinational in character. The control of sample copies is well organised and consists of inventory listing, bibliographic recording.

## USSR, RESEARCH

261. TYSHKEVICH (N F). Problems of universal bibliographical control and present trends in research in the USSR State Public Library for Science and Technology. Inspel. 9, 1-2; 1974; 45-52.

Presents a short survey of research and experiments carried out by the State Public Scientific and Technical Library.

## ZIMBABWE

262. KAMBA (Angeline S). Bibliographic control: Zimbabwe's present practices and hopes for the future. Zimbabwe Librn. 16, 2; 1984, Dec; 48-51.

Describes efforts to achieve bibliographic coverage of periodical, publication of union catalogues of periodicals and inclusion of acquisitions in South African Catalogues.

## REGIONAL, SOUTH ASIA

263. SHAW (GW). Aspects of Asian bibliography: Part 1- Retrospective bibliographic control for South Asia. Inter Catalog. 15, 4; 1986, Oct-Dec; 40-43.

Considers the prices meaning of the term bibliographic control as they apply to the particular

circumstances of the South Asian historical context. Discusses other relevant factors such as the historical pattern of publishing in the region, the linguistic and cultural interdependence of South Asia's number states, and the chronological span of retrospective national bibliography for the states.

264. ANDERSON (Dorothy). Universal bibliographic control. In: CONFERENCE ON UNIVERSAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CONTROL IN SOUTH EAST ASIA. Papers and proceedings. Ed by H Anaur and others. 1975, Singapore, Library Association of Singapore; P 15-25.

Describes that over the past 20 years several factors have arisen to make the concept of UBC more feasible, e.g. the spirit in education, the changing patterns of knowledge, the Library of Congress Shared Cataloguing Programme which initiated the use of the descriptive entries in national bibliographies as cataloguing standards.

265. CHEK-NENG (Tan). Prospects for UBC in South East Asia. Libri. 29, 4; 1979, Dec; 321-8.

Outlines the problems inherent in implementing UBC programme in South East Asia. Describes the problems relating to the production of a good



national bibliography. The major problems described are those from the geographical nature of the area, its historical and cultural evolution, and its linguistic complexity; political situation; under developed state of library service and publishing industry.

266. DAYRIT (Marina G). Major problems in the improvement of national bibliographies in South East Asia. In: CONFERENCE ON UNIVERSAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CONTROL IN SOUTH EAST ASIA. Papers and proceedings. Ed by H Anaur and others. 1975, Singapore, Library Association of Singapore; P 133-43.

2 Types of problems are: the environmental ones; e.g; implementation of legal deposit, the underdeveloped state of publishing, libraries and librarianship in the area, and production difficulties; and the professional problems of bibliographic descriptions and organisation of material including multi-language, multi-script collections and library education.

#### REGISTRATION, CZECHOSLOVAK

267. RUPESOVA (Milena). Some problems related to registration of information sources in CSSR. Inspec. 8, 3-4; 1973, Jly-Oct; 47-50.

Procedure of recording Czechoslovak bibliographic material and current products in the automatic processing of some Czechoslovak information sources is outlined. 2 Examples illustrate the automatic recording of information sources.

#### STANDARDISATION, ISBD

268. ALVI (Wajih Ahmed). Trends in bibliographic description. IASLIC Bull. 27, 3; 1982, Sept; 133-42.

Describes early attempts at standardisation and the impact of cooperation and automation which have rendered traditional bibliographic description standards inadequate. Outlines the structure and purpose of International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD) and maintains they have not had the same impact on the developing countries of Asia and Africa. Suggests ways to educate professionals in these countries about the role and cooperation of ISBDs.

269. ANERSON (Dorothy). IFLA's programme of ISBDs. Unesco Bull Libr. 32, 3; 1978, May-Jun; 144-50.

It was agreed that it would be possible to create a frame work for bibliographic description

that would serve the needs of both catalogues and bibliographies. The standard would comprise all the descriptive data likely to be required in a fixed order. All specialised ISBDs within the IFLA programme follow the general framework.

270. BANKOLE (BS). IFLA 50th anniversary: Focus on universal bibliographical control. Nigerbiblios. 3, 1; 1978, Jan; 19-22.

Discusses IFLA's approach to UBC, its programme of International Standard Bibliographic Description. Also presents a brief report on the International Congress on National Bibliography, Paris, Sep 77.

271. BOURNE (Ross) and RATHER (Lucia). Harmonization of ISBDs. Inter Catalog. 15, 4; 1986, Oct-Dec; 39-40.

Discusses the history and the purpose of the International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions (ISBDs). Outlines the review process recommended by the Standing Committee of the IFLA Section on Cataloguing in 1981 and examines the 5 tasks set by the committee against the work which has been achieved to date.

272. BOUVIER (Irmgard). Multi-national cataloguing rules and IFLA recommendations; ISBDs and RAK. Inter Catalog. 11, 4; 1982, Oct-Nov; 47-8.

Describes the role of the International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD) in the development of RAK.

273. HOTSINGER (Jami) and GORMAN (Michael). ISBD: Aid or barrier to understanding? Coll Res Libr. 40, 6; 1979, Nov; 519-26.

Shows a slightly greater degree and number in correctness of response to the ISBD format cards. The study indicates that the ISBD format aids, rather than hinders, reader understanding.

274. VERONA (Eva). Decade of IFLA's work on the standardisation of bibliographic description. IFLA J. 6, 3; 1980; 216-33.

Gives a chronological review of the progression of work on the ISBD in the context of decisions taken at meetings of cataloguing experts and other professionals involved in bibliographic control. Presents the extension of ISBD (M) to other types of specialised library material.

## ISBD, AFRICA

275. BOURNE (Ross). Regional seminar on bibliographic control in Africa, Lagos, 30 January - 3 February 1978. Inter Catalog. 7, 2; 1978, Apr-Jun; 17-9.

Demonstrate two particular aspects of bibliographic control, the international serials data system (ISDS) and the International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD). Describes the principles behind the ISBD. Emphasise that the ISBD was just one component in the cataloguing operation and the ISBD on its own could not replace full cataloguing codes.

276. SECOND UNESCO Seminar on Bibliographic control in African countries, Dakar, Senegal. 19-23 March 1979. Inter Catalog. 8, 2; 1979, Apr-Jun; 15-6.

Examines the accepted International Standards, the ISBDs and ISDS Guide lines and discusses and approves a permanent organisation on bibliographic control in Africa. The reports from the country representatives pointed to future plans. Other sessions of the meeting were devoted to particular aspects of cataloguing in accordance with the ISBD(M) and ISBD(S) and pointed out the difficulties as well as relationship of the ISBD(S) with the ISDS records.

## ISBD (ANTIQUARIAN)

277. ALSTON (RC) and CHRISTOPHERS (R). Bibliographic control of older books: Machine readable cataloguing and early printed books. Inter Catalog. 8, 2;1979, Apr-Jun; 16-8.

Describes the factors leading to the IFLA Sections on rare books and on Cataloguing to set up a Working Group which was asked to examine the provision of ISBD(M) was satisfactory for the description of antiquarians or need for a separate standard for them.

## ISBD (GENERAL)

278. FRAMEWORK FOR a general ISBD. Unesco Bull Libr. 30, 5; 1976, Sept-Oct; 266-8.

Gives details of the steps leading to the drawing up of the frame work and of the work of the IFLA Working Group on ISBD (G). The new ISBD is not intended as a working tool on its own but as the harmonising standard in the ISBD programme for all library materials.

279. ISBD (G): AACR to incorporate a new international standard. Cat Index. 39; 1975, Winter; 68.

New ISBD(G) provides a single framework for the description of all types of media and will be used as the basis for all specialised ISBDs hereafter. It will be adopted by the 2nd tradition of AACR. Details of the framework are given.

#### ISBD (MACHINE-READABLE FILE)

280. CORAL (Lenore). Problems in the cataloguing of the products of rapidly changing technologies; With special reference to machine-readable files. Inter Catalog. 13, 2; 1984, Apr-Jun; 18-9.

Discusses the problems involved in the application of the principles of the International Standard Bibliographic Description to machine-readable files; including data files and computer programmes.

#### ISBD (MONOGRAPH)

281. GOMAA (Nabila). Application for ISBD(M) to arabic works. Mela Notes. 23; 1981, May; 4-8.

Summarised some of the main problems of applying ISBD(M) to arabic works. Discusses the limited success of the application of ISBD(M) in Arab countries, and its application by the Library of Congress. Concludes that the gulf between the national application of ISBD(M) conventions and non-national applications to the same works is gradually widened by the over use of European biased conventions which are inherent in it.

282. TATE (Elizabeth). International standards; The road to universal bibliographic control. Libr Resour Tech Serv. 20, 1; 1976, Winter; 16-24.

Traces the evolution of modern practices in bibliographic description to provide a frame work of reference for consideration of the new ISBD(M). The origin and objectives of the standard are discussed. The American experience in its application is reviewed.

283. WESEMAEL (AL Van). International standard bibliographic descriptions. Open. 8,5; 1976, May; 248-59.

Standardisation of the descriptive part of the entry was carried out firstly for monographs.



The punctuation system which has to be used is very considerably extended as compared with earlier systems. The standardisation of the descriptive rules for serials ISBD(S) is very greatly influenced by the ISDS.

#### ISBD (NON-BOOK MATERIALS)

284. IFLA'S INVOLVEMENT in the bibliographical standardisation of audio-visual and non-book materials.  
IFLA J. 5, 1; 1979, Feb; 30-34.

IFLA's interest in audio-visual and non-book materials has risen as the range of such materials to be found in library collections has increased. IFLA will continue to work closely with other organisations working in the same field.

285. RAVILIOUS (Chris). Problems of non-book materials.  
Cat Index. 34; 1974, Summer-Autumn; 19.

Data on which the IFLA survey will work are: existing codes; draft rules and proposals; and national and other bibliographies. Discusses the possible structures of an ISBD (NBM).

## ISBD, NON-ROMAN SCRIPT

286. ANDERSON (Dorothy). International standard bibliographic descriptions in non-roman scripts. Unesco J Infor Sci Librarianship Arch Admn. 3, 3; 1981, Jly-Sept; 178-81.

Summary of the final report on an IFLA study of the application of International Standard Bibliographic Description in non-roman scripts.

## ISBD (PRINTED MUSIC)

287. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL of printed music. Inter Catalog. 8, 2; 1979, Apr-Jun; 18-23.

Review of the current scene, comprising 4 papers: multinational cataloguing codes for music; the bibliographic description of printed music; national and international interaction in music cataloguing; and towards an international music bibliography. These articles deal with past, present and future attempts to establish and improve the bibliographic control of printed music.

## ISBD (SERIALS)

288. FRANZMEIER (Gunter). Can ISDS replace ISBD(S)? Inter Catalog. 12, 4; 1983, Oct-Dec; 41-4.

Outlines the differences between ISBD(S) and ISDS and suggests that while there is no justification of creating 2 records for every serial, the ISDS records, as they are now, can not be replace ISBD(S) records. Proposes a study to assess in greater detail the lack of and necessity for refined facilities for ISDS.

289. SZILVASSY (Judith). ISDS and ISBD(S) records in international exchange: Comparatively issues. Inter Catalog. 12, 4; 1983, Oct-Dec; 38-41.

Deals with the compatability of ISDS and ISBD(S) records. Gives detail account of the recommendations made by the ISBD(S) Review Group.

#### ISBD(SERIALS), ICCP

290. SPALDING ( C Sumner). ISBD(S) and title main entry for serials. Inter Catalog. 3, 3; 1974, Jly-Sept; 4-5.

Discusses the benefits of the adoption of ISBD(S) by national bibliographies and cataloguing agencies. Examines some of the reasons put forth in favour of a proposed change to the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles, Paris, 1961.

**PART THREE**  
**INDEXES**

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